

VFW

MAGAZINE
JULY • 1962



BOOKS

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THOSE WHO
HAVE SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES

Editor's Note: This book section will be published as often as space conditions permit. Reviews contained herein are restricted to books dealing with themes of special interest to V.F.W. members, either as overseas veterans of the Armed Forces or as patriotic citizens who desire information on subjects vital to the preservation of Americanism. The books listed below should be purchased through your nearest book store or direct from the publishers. Do not send orders for books to V.F.W. Magazine.

The Sioux Uprising of 1862. By Kenneth Carley. Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Ave., St. Paul 1, Minn. \$2.50 Cloth bound edition, \$3.75. A sparkling text accompanied by more than 90 illustrations provides a stirring pictorial chronology of one of America's bloodiest Indian uprisings. Its tragic end came with the hanging of 38 Sioux—largest mass execution in American history—at Mankato, Minn., Dec. 26, 1862. For those who appreciate frontier history, this book is a "must."

Fishing By Gil Paust. Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., 419 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. \$1 paperback. The author, an expert fisherman who has flashed lures in waters throughout the world, passes on some of his hard-earned savvy about the habits and bait preferences of fish. Imparts knowledge of a wide variety of game fish in different environments and what equipment and techniques to use in landing them.

Secrets of Successful Fishing. By Henry Shakespeare. Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 750 Third Ave., New York 17, N. Y. 60¢ paperback. A fishing primer designed to school the novice and aid the veteran fisherman as well. Although a manufacturer of fishing equipment, the author covers the subject of tackle objectively. He outlines how to select balanced equipment and care for it. Major theme of the book is how to combine equipment with knowledge to successfully catch fish.

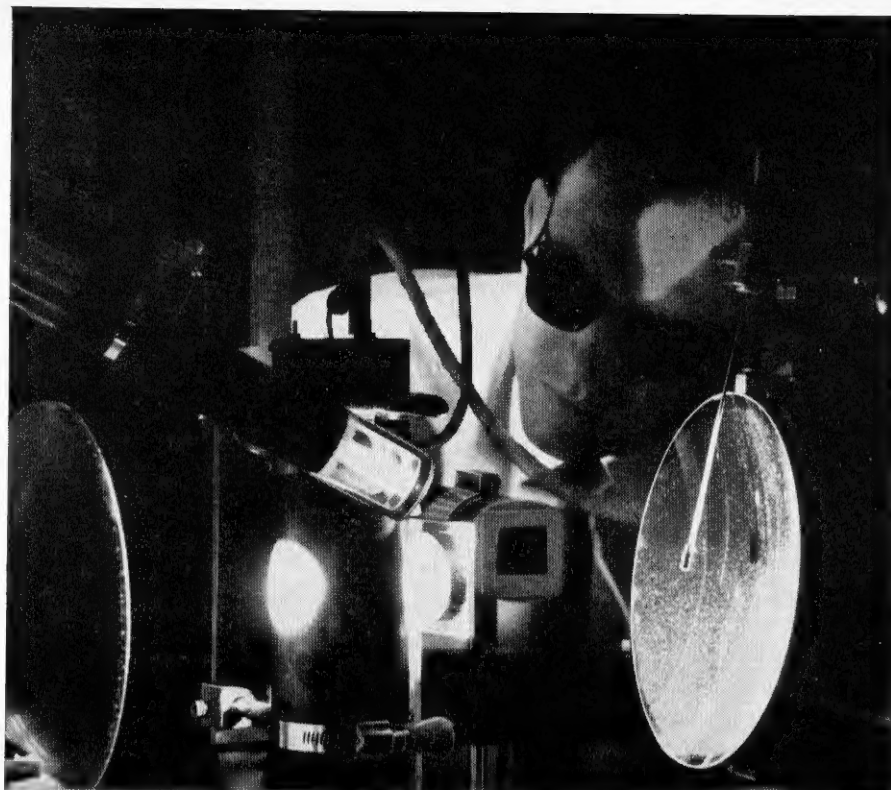
PT 109. By Robert J. Donovan. Fawcett World Library, 67 W. 44th St., New York 36, N. Y. 50¢ (paperback). The experiences of President John F. Kennedy as a PT Boat commander in the Pacific Theater during World War II are suspensefully presented.

Commanders of the Army of the Potomac. By Warren W. Hassler, Jr. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 3, La. \$6.00. Penetrating character analyses of the seven generals who commanded the Northern Army of the Potomac in the War Between the States and how each fared against the remarkable Southern strategist, Gen. Robert E. Lee. Maps illustrating major battles are included.

Hell At 50 Fathoms. By Charles A. Lockwood and Hans Christian Adamson. Chilton Books, Chestnut at 56th Sts., Philadelphia 39, Pa. \$5.00. Heroic and tragic accounts of our greatest submarine disasters and of brave Americans who explore the ocean depths for science and international security.

The Menace of Communism. By Kenneth Colegrove and Hall Bartlett. D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. \$4.25. Up-to-date, authoritative information on the political, economic and social impacts of Communism including an appraisal of its historical development and the menacing implications of its objectives. Well illustrated. Its topical organization makes it ideal for use as a school text.

Shock Troops. By Malcolm C. Sherman. Vantage Press, Inc., 120 W. 31st St., New York 1, N. Y. \$3.00. More than a colorful story of an American Army unit on the Western Front, Author Sherman takes us into the minds and consciences of the soldiers, and the strength and resourcefulness inherent in men who have been reared in a free society.



VOICES OVER A BEAM OF LIGHT. Latest in a series of optical maser developments at Bell Telephone Laboratories, this new model is a solid state type using a ruby crystal and capable of continuous operation. The optical maser (or "laser") generates a kind of light beam that may some day transmit telephone calls, TV and data. Could conceivably carry far more communications than any radio system. Also a remarkably precise tool for study of atomic processes.

The Constant Search for a Better Way

Research and organization of the Bell System are vital factors in improving your communications services and holding down cost

The zest for discovery is a powerful factor in the vitality of the Bell System and its far-reaching progress in communications.

Today there are more than four thousand scientists and engineers at Bell Telephone Laboratories. They conduct research in behalf of the Bell Telephone Companies and Western Electric, the manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell System.

Without the close co-operation of research, manufacture and operations in one organization, your telephone service would surely cost you more and the quality would be less.

Behind the day-to-day research for communications is a program of basic scientific research into wholly new ideas, principles and materials.

Out of it have come discoveries that have brought far-reaching benefits not only to telephone users but to many other businesses and the defense of the nation.

It was the basic scientific research of the Bell Laboratories that resulted in the invention of the transistor, one of the biggest technological advances of all time.

The electronic "brains" that are capable of guiding missiles first took form in bold adventuring along unknown paths by Bell Laboratories scientists.

Telephone research and development, which have brought so much to so many, have but touched the fringe of still greater progress to come.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Owned by more than two million Americans

Observation Post

By Bill Vaughan



A friend who has a lot of small debts says he feels like he is being pecked to death by ducks. Of course, he could consolidate it all with one big loan, which is like being stepped on by an elephant.

A camper is a guy who pays a stiff fee for the same sort of uncomfortable accommodations he griped about in the Army.

Some people object because professional athletes in service are given 3-day passes to join their teams. Personally, I tend to have nothing but admiration for anybody who can get a 3-day pass.

It's hard to see how unilateral disarmament would work in international affairs; it certainly never seems to pay off in the television Westerns.

An army can lose the battles and win the war, but it's pretty clear by this time of year that a team that loses the games isn't going to win the pennant.

We all realize that as we get older we can expect to thicken around the waist. It's the thickening around the head that's unnecessary.

There's a whole new generation of radio announcers. I heard one the other day pronounce "Mademoiselle from Armentieres" the way it would be in French, not the way it was in doughboy.

I hope the first man on the moon is a hometown boy. We need somebody to name our new high school after.

Astronauts Glenn and Carpenter only had to orbit the earth three times before finding a place to park the space capsule. In the family sedan you often have to go around the block twice that many times.

Why is it that it's the neighbors on the upwind side who always barbecue the most tantalizing and expensive-smelling meat?

International relations have pretty well changed the meaning of the word "neutral", now that you have to ask which side the neutral nation is neutral in favor of.

Cousin Norman gets a little sore just because whenever he says that he might retire, his friends politely ask, "From what?"

A returned vacationist says he doesn't mind so much being stupider than the fish, but he sort of resents being out-thought by the mosquitoes.

We've gotten so we use up more fireworks opening supermarkets or observing home runs than we do celebrating the Fourth of July.

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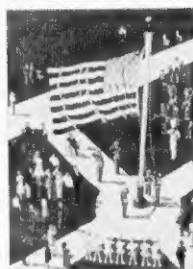
JULY, 1962

V.F.W. OBJECTIVES

To insure the national security through maximum military strength.
To speed the rehabilitation of the nation's disabled and needy veterans.
To assist the widows and orphans, and the dependents of disabled and needy veterans.
To promote Americanism through education in patriotism and constructive service to the communities in which we live.

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THE COVER



● Her beauty unfurled by a brisk breeze, Old Glory is hoisted by a V.F.W. Honor Guard in observance of our nation's 186th birthday anniversary. This scene of Americana expressed by artist Fred Irvin, is representative of flag-raising ceremonies that will take place throughout the United States this Fourth of July. The Declaration of Independence, which severed the bonds of obedience to England, was adopted by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776, and a young nation was born in the spirit of Liberty. The concepts of individual rights and freedoms expressed in the Declaration were given a symbol nearly a year later when the Congress adopted the basic design of our national flag. Among the ideals contained in the Declaration for which our flag still flies, are the "unalienable rights" of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." As did our nation's forefathers, to preserve these rights, each Independence Day we should again... "mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

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VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

V.F.W. MAGAZINE



The Racine Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps, sponsored by Post 1391, Racine, Wis.

The Pride of Racine, Wis.

**With silken banners flying
With sound of marching feet,
Sixty lads in khaki
Swing down a cheer-lined street.**

WHEN Ella Stratton Colbe wrote the lines above she was reflecting pride in the oldest Boy Scout musical organization in existence—the Racine Boy Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps.

Organized in October, 1927, in Racine, Wis., this musical marching group is now sponsored by V.F.W. Post 1391, Racine. Through the years it has compiled an enviable record in competitive events. The corps has prominently participated in every National Boy Scout Jamboree held in the United States and is currently making preparations to attend the next one at Valley Forge, Pa., in 1964.

From an obscure beginning as part of a church troop the corps swelled rapidly in popularity and number until, in 1931, it was reorganized on a council-wide Scouting basis. On its 20th anniversary the corps was designated the official musical organization of Boy Scout Region No. 7. That same year, 1947, the corps was honored by an invitation to perform in Interlochen Bowl, the National Music Camp.

The history of this musical-marching unit is resplendent with citations and awards. In 1930, the corps participated in the First Chicagoland Music Festival at Soldiers' Field. It distinguished itself by winning first place. The corps competed in all of the subsequent festivals at Chicago each year until the annual event was discontinued in 1938. It added to its laurels by winning first place there the last three consecutive years.

Other corps highlights of the 1930's included participation in the Century of Progress World Fair held in Chicago in 1933. It also attended the first National Boy Scout Jamboree held in Washington, D. C., in 1937. From 1935 until 1941 it was undefeated in competitions.

The advent of World War II reduced activities of the musical unit as many of the older scouts and their adult advisors were called to active duty with the Armed Forces.

The history of this organization is ripe with accomplishments in musical-marching competitions, but it has also compiled another enviable record based upon the military service of its alumni.

It is estimated by John Batikis, Chairman of the Youth Activities Committee of V.F.W. Post 1391, that nearly all of the boys who marched in the corps between the years of 1938 and 1943 served in the Armed Forces during World War II, as well as many others in the corps prior to that time.

One of their number, Major John (Jack) L. Jerstad, a pilot with the Ninth Air Force, was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for leading a daring low-level bombing attack on the Ploesti, Roumania, oil fields on Aug. 1, 1943. Although the 25-year-old major had completed more than the required number of missions over enemy territory to be relieved of combat duty,

(Continued on page 35)

How Long Since You've Had a REAL Raise?



**Are you just marking time in your
job while others move ahead?
Here's what you can do about it.**

A MAN may work for years at his job, and still be earning little more pay than when he started. Without special training, those hoped-for raises come in dribbles.

You can command a much bigger salary than you are now earning—with prestige and privileges to go with it—by getting out of the ranks of the untrained. You can become an expert in the kind of work you like—and employers will seek you out. For in today's vastly expanded business activity, there are more key jobs than there are trained men to fill them.

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Dept. of Kansas Commander J. R. Mathias (left) presents a Permanent Post Charter to Commander Wilbur Loyd (right), Post 1360, Phillipsburg, Kans. Looking on is Past Dept. Commander Kenneth Johnson, a member of Post 1360. The Post now has 37 life members.

How to Order Tax Free CIGARETTES



CAMEL

● The tax-free privilege reduces the price of Camel cigarettes to less than nine cents per pack when you buy them by the case containing either 500 packs or 100 packs for delivery to Veterans Administration hospitals to veterans or servicemen in State hospitals and State Soldiers' Homes, to Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Air Force hospitals, to the Armed Forces in Korea.

Winstons, king size filter cigarettes, are also available on this same tax-free basis. No limit to the number of cases you may purchase. Camel cigarettes: \$42.70 per case of 500 packs; \$8.54 per case of 100 packs. Winston cigarettes: \$48.20 per case of 500 packs; \$9.64 per case of 100 packs. Each pack is individually labeled with your message and name of your organization.

Write to V.F.W. Magazine, or R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C., for order blanks and detailed information on how to place order for tax-free Camels and Winstons in behalf of your Post, Auxiliary or M.O.C. Pup Tent.



CHESTERFIELD

● Tax-free Chesterfields (king or regular size) and L&M's (king, regular or crush-proof box) are available to all V.F.W. groups for delivery to U. S. government hospitals (for hospitalized veterans), to State hospitals and State Soldiers' Homes, and to our Armed Forces in Korea.

Regular size: 10 carton order 100 packs \$8.54; 50 carton order 500 packs \$42.70.

King size: 10 carton order 100 packs \$9.44; 50 carton order 500 packs \$47.20.

L&M Filters in king or regular packs or crush-proof box; 10 carton order 100 packs \$9.64; 50 carton order 500 packs \$48.20.

For convenient Chesterfield and L&M order blanks you may write to V.F.W. Magazine or Chesterfield, Box 21, New York 46, N. Y.



COLLECTOR'S CORNER

I am collecting data on sun dials which were placed around the United States by early explorers. Most are found at military installations, missions, trading posts and historical sites. Some V.F.W. Post members may have such sun dials in their homes as souvenirs. I am beginning a project, "Operation Sun Dial," and would appreciate data available on instruments including longitude and latitude of location where it was found as determined by an accurate map. I am the commander of the U.S.A.F. Aeronautical Chart and Information Center at St. Louis.—Edwin A. Roth, 717 Holiday Ave., Hazelwood, Mo.

I am collecting WW II Army Air Corps emblems and insignias and am especially looking for an aviation cadet barracks cap insignia. Will correspond with former WWII cadets and flying officers. I am a WWII veteran and live at the Soldiers Home.—Carl R. West, P. O. Box 828, Wadsworth, Kans.

I collect postage stamps, labels, Christmas seals—anything up to three inches square. Would appreciate anything of that nature one might care to send.—Andrew A. Holzer, 204 Commonwealth Ave., Buffalo 16, N. Y.

I collect U.S. Army shoulder patches of all kinds. Appreciate any one care to send.—Robert Conklin, 387 E. 138th St., Bronx 54, N. Y.

I am collecting Indian arrow heads and other Indian relics from all states. I will be happy to pay postage or a reasonable price. My father is a WWII and Korean veteran.—Michael Horvat, 3018 Orchard St., Weirton, W. Va.

I collect picture post cards and would appreciate any you can send. Will gladly pay postage.—Jane Bernison, 2113 N. Treat Ave., Tucson, Ariz.

I am a collector of U.S. military shoulder patches and distinctive insignias. Will trade with other collectors. I am a disabled veteran of WWII.—Carl Crisafulli, 1682 Corbin Ave., New Britain, Conn.

I am 10 years old and my Dad was in the Navy but is dead now. My hobby is collecting Army and Navy patches and I would appreciate any readers would be kind enough to send. Any kind would be fine.—Terry Ritter, 1894 E. Minnehaha Ave., St. Paul 19, Minn.

I buy old money, tokens and medals.—Mark Deller, Sr., 210 W. Jersey St., Gladstone, Ore.

I am starting an antique collection of souvenir spoons, stamps and anything else that is old. Have nothing as yet to trade.—Gerry Meyer, 5416 N. 42nd St., Milwaukee 9, Wis.

I collect canceled stamps and coins. Would appreciate any sent and will correspond with other collectors.—Arthur Plaff, 525 First St., Westfield, N. J.

I am collecting picture post cards from everywhere. I will send in return for any mailed me, cards or small souvenirs from the Pittsburgh area.—Marjorie Frome, 4435 Frome Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Will buy any German Lugers at a reasonable price. Must be in good condition. Send gun railway express at my cost, or a post card stating the condition and asking price.—Albert Wernderle, 430 Courtland Ave., Toledo 9, Ohio.

I am trying to start a disabled veteran's club and also ask for any coins, currency or stamps from any country—any condition. Will trade.—Russell Joyce, 47 Chapel St., Portland, Maine.

Am collecting stamps and World War I and II souvenirs. Would appreciate anything anyone can send.—Jack Fisher, 1320 Henning Ave., Evansville 14, Ind.

Am trying to increase my jewelry collection that my mother, sister and aunts started. Would appreciate any that one might send and shall pay postage.—Rosemary Dettla, 3627 W. 107th St., Chicago 55, Ill.

I am interested in starting a collection of stuffed animals and fish, such as deer and goat heads, horns, etc.—William Pastkyk, R. 1, Box 367, Roselle, Ill.

Pre-canceled stamps wanted. Will trade one commemorative for two pre-canceled. I am a disabled veteran.—George S. Callahan, 2603 Elida Rd., Lima, Ohio.

Collecting Indian Head pennies. Please send any you have laying around.—Peter A. Seeburger, 6408 E. Mallon, Spokane, Wash.

I am in the fifth grade and trying to collect a rock or mineral specimen from every state. My father is a disabled veteran and cannot take me out to collect rocks.—Dick Detwiler, 2124 E. Grand St., Everett, Wash.

I am six years old and want to start a collection of Indian arrowheads. I will swap foreign coins for good ones.—Bobby Raines, 400 Bolivar Hwy., Jackson, Tenn.

I am starting a collection of stamps and foreign coins and will pay the postage on any sent. I also collect used gun shells.—John Matthews, P. O. Box 143, Somerset, Pa.

I have a small museum in my basement and would appreciate any small antiques or interesting items anyone would care to offer. I am 11 years old and have had help from the local museum director.—Steven Einsel, 903 N. St. Joe, Hastings, Nebr.

I want to start a collection of U.S. Navy emblems and insignias but have nothing as yet to trade. Will accept anything to start hobby. My father was in the Seabees.—Billy Buchka, Jr., 19 Franklin Terr., Southbridge, Mass.

I have a collection of watch fobs, especially heavy equipment ones, and would enjoy receiving or exchanging same.—Ray Prickett, 806 S. First St., Indianapolis, Iowa.

I need postmarks from every state. Will trade or help in your hobby. Send entire front of envelopes or cut larger than 2 x 4 inches.—John Sakeley, 509 Junction St., Wilmington 5, Del.

I am starting a U.S. stamp collection. My brother has a wonderful collection of foreign stamps which he started through your Collectors' Corner column. I am 13 years old. My father is a disabled WWII veteran.—Robert Barrett, 27 Morgan St., Holyoke, Mass.

I am writing for my 7-year-old son David. For a year, he has asked me to find him a WWI helmet. Will appreciate help to find one for him.—C. M. Hunter, 111 Rutledge Ave., Concord, N. C.



Post 647, Danville, Va., recently joined with several other organizations in the community in presenting pony saddles and bridles to the children at the Hughes Orphanage in Danville. Post Commander George Ashby is pictured at the extreme left with the saddle and bridle donated by Post 647. Past Dept. Commander Jacob H. Tate, Jr., was chairman of the community project.

About HUNTING AND FISHING

By Keith C. Schuyler

● Address all hunting and fishing letters to Keith C. Schuyler, V.F.W. Magazine, Broadway at 34th St., Kansas City 11, Mo.

FEE OR FREE

● Charles L. Cole, Rich Hill, Mo., brings up the touchy question relative to the advisability of providing free hunting and fishing licenses for persons over 65.

I have alienated some of my elderly friends with a strong stand against free licenses for anyone but badly handicapped veterans. Nature must help today if she is to continue to supply outdoor sport for Americans. Properly spent, hunting and fishing fees do much to supplement nature's big job in field and stream. Retired persons have much more opportunity to enjoy their hunting and fishing. They are often in a better position to buy a license than the young fellow trying to raise a family and lower a mortgage. Our big task is not to prohibit hunting and fishing fees, but to insure that they are spent wisely.

WEEDLESS WAY

● As summer progresses, weeds become more and more a problem to the angler. Although the increase of weeds provides more hiding places for minnows, and game fish are more apt to strike a lure, hooked fish usually dig for the weed bed and foul things up for you. Even though you may be able to row over and recover the fish, you lose the fun of the fight. Frequently your quarry will rip loose before you get there.

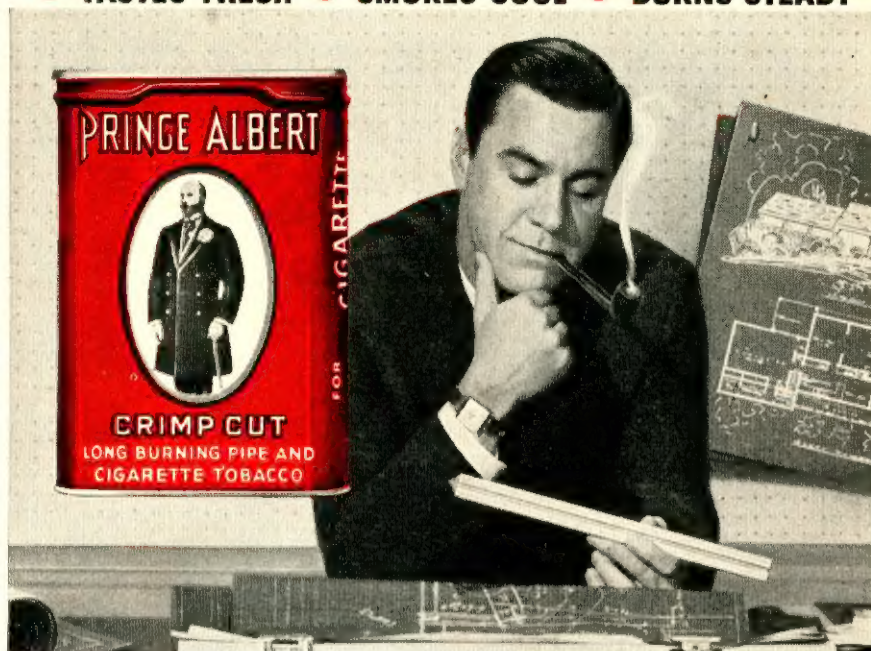
Under these conditions, keep all slack out of your line. Immediately bring your rod high when the fish is hooked. Put on all the pressure your tackle will stand to drag the fish to open water where you can enjoy the battle. At the moment a fish is hooked, however large he might be, you can frequently handle him easily if you keep on the pressure. Once he digs his tail into the water, you may be in for trouble—particularly over weed beds.

NIGHT STRIKE

● Here is one that may seem hard to believe, but is an almost "sure-fire" way to get a strike out of a bass at night where the shoreline permits it. You can frequently locate bass right up against the shoreline by use of a flashlight. As soon as the fish is located, turn off the light and drop a lure in the exact spot where you found the fish. Almost invariably a

The proof is in the puffing!

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PRINCE ALBERT

strike will result immediately. Since a bass found against the shore is on the feed, it will strike almost anything tossed to it. Although occasionally you might frighten the fish away, the light itself seems to have little effect on a bass if you don't keep it on him too long.

READER WRITERS

● R. B. Brown, Carmi, Ill., offers some additional uses for plastic bottles to those listed here under "boat bumpers" (March issue). He suggests, "Cut the bottoms out and they make excellent bailers and funnels. They are unbreakable and also good for storing liquids."

Lee W. Grady, Havre, Mont., has a couple of new ones to offer. He suggests stripping a feather and using about three inches of the quill to make a line float better. The quill can be fastened to the leader with nail polish. He also suggests keeping a wet sponge in your creel when trout fishing. Moisture from the sponge will keep the trout from drying out.

HOG HIDE

● One of the most effective lures for bass, and one which is frequently effective on other species of fish, is a simple piece of pork rind. These preserved strips of hog hide, usually used in conjunction with another lure, work fine by themselves. Although most strips have a tiny hole cut in them for convenience, I force the hook through close to one edge of the rind. This causes it to twirl in a most enticing manner. A swivel should be used, however, since this constant twirling

will twist your line or monofilament. Cast close to shore or over weed beds and among lily pads. This simple arrangement will often bring action from bass and pikes. Trolled deep behind a spinner it is an excellent enticement for walleyes.

FOWL BALL

● Young ducklings are probably the cutest things in nature to the human eye. Unfortunately, they are also quite attractive to many predatory fish, animals and birds—but for a different reason. Large fish, turtles and other predators make heavy inroads on flocks of young ducks. As a means of protection, these little balls of fluff normally travel in one closely knitted ball next to the mother when on the water. In this manner, they present a large target and are not apt to be bothered. It is the venturesome little ducklings which separate from the flock that are picked off by predators.

TAKING TIPS

● The difference between success and failure at fishing is often some simple little point that we are missing or have forgotten. Here are a few to keep in mind when things seem rough.

Keep casting at the same spot. If the fish isn't hungry, you might make him mad enough to hit. Vary your retrieve. The speed of the lure usually regulates its depth in the water. Changing speeds might help you find the level at which the fish are feeding. Slow the lure during the last 10 or 15 feet of a fast retrieve. A strike may come when you shift gears.

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All guests can enjoy a multitude of activities at delightful Breezy Point. Its scenic, spacious grounds on the shores of Big Pelican Lake afford facilities for scores of recreational activities.

Sammy Kaye and his famous orchestra will play for a special "kick-off" party on Monday evening, Aug. 6.

Buses will leave Minneapolis hotels at 1:00 P.M. on Monday, Aug. 6, and will bring you back on Friday afternoon, Aug. 10.

Only about 250 persons can be accommodated. Reservations will be honored in the order they are received. Mail the coupon today.

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Please send me full information on the V.F.W. Vacation at Breezy Point Lodge, August 6-10, 1962, including a picture brochure of facilities.

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(NOTE: You may assure your accommodations by sending check or money order at the rate of \$70.00 per person with this form. Minimum deposit of 20 per cent per reservation required. Make payable to: Department of Minnesota, V.F.W.)

I enclose ☐ check ☐ money order in the amount of \$ _____ to cover

the reservations for _____ persons.

Mail Call

Sound off here. Make letter brief and to the point. The right is reserved to edit all communications. Names, addresses and Post numbers of contributors required. Letters from V.F.W. members will be given priority.

Film on Fallout Shelters

- The practical need for a radio-active fallout shelter program is illustrated from a medical viewpoint by a new 29-minute motion picture, "Objective: Survival."

The film is currently available on a free loan basis at all Army and Equipment exchanges. Its message: fallout shelters are a realistic precaution that would reduce loss of life in event of a nuclear attack.

Salutes Reservist

A snappy salute to M/Sgt. Richard V. Depkowski for his patriotic letter. (May V.F.W. Magazine). I have not seen very many letters from Reservists expressing their pride in serving. When President Kennedy called the Reservists to active duty last October he had vital reasons for doing so. The actions and attitudes of the Reservists "wanting out" did not reflect favorably upon the United States in the eyes of the world. The emergency still exists—Berlin is still a boiling pot. We never know what old Khrushchev will do next. Nevertheless, the President now feels the Armed Forces have sufficient permanent strength to justify releasing the Reservists by the end of August. America should be proud of her Reservists who served without complaint at a time of international crisis.—Joseph T. Kasprzak, 6721 Roberts Ave., Baltimore 22, Md.

Wolfhounds Served In Siberia

The Polar Bear Army of the A.E.F. served in North Russia during 1918-19, and not in Siberia as your article con-



Something of a V.F.W. record has been established by the four Luettichwager brothers pictured here. All of them are Past Commanders of Post 981, Arlington Heights, Ill. They are, left to right, Harold, William, Carl and Wallace. Wallace, the immediate Past Commander, is a veteran of the Korean War. The others are veterans of World War II.

V.F.W. MAGAZINE

cerning the biennial reunion of the Polar Bears Association implied. (May *V.F.W. Magazine*). The A.E.F. North Russia Expedition, *Polar Bears*, and the A.E.F. Siberian Expeditionary Force, *Wolfhounds*, were two distinct and different expeditions, separated by thousands of miles. I have noted the same confusion in many articles concerning the identity of these two different forces. Good luck to the *Polar Bears* from the veterans of the A.E.F. *Siberian Wolfhounds*, Southwest Unit No. 1, Inc., Los Angeles. I was a member of "A" Company, 27th Inf., A.E.F., Siberia—*Frank W. Bean, 1453 W. 62nd St., Los Angeles 47, Calif.*

Clay Pigeon's Comeback

Could you please send me three or four copies of the May issue of *V.F.W. Magazine* which carried the story, "Clay Pigeon's Comeback." I am the mother of S/Sgt. Joe Aiello who was with the author when Clay Pigeon II made its last flight.—*Mrs. Elizabeth Flora Zito, 3269 Harrison St., San Francisco, 10, Calif.*

Editors Note: The magazines were mailed and a copy of Mrs. Zito's letter forwarded to Joseph Curreri, author of the story.

Thank you for the copy of the letter Joe Aiello's mother sent you. I wrote her a letter asking for Joe's address, and before long, I received a letter from my old war buddy, little Joe Aiello. It was the first I had heard from him since the war. It was like a pleasant reunion. Now, we shall continue to correspond, thanks to *V.F.W. Magazine*—*Joseph Curreri, 2638 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 33, Pa.*



Handicapped Can Bowl—Thanks To This Post

● An automatic bowling device which permits the disabled to bowl has been loaned without charge to the local bowling alley by Post 5431, Encinitas, Calif., for use by the handicapped. The model was perfected and is being patented by James W. Cuthbert Jr. (standing, center).

The ball is released by a simple trigger device after being aimed by the player. The length and incline of the groove from which it is launched determines the speed of the ball. Some remarkably high scores

have been bowled with this new invention which permits the player to utilize his sense of direction, timing and flow without physical effort.

Seated is Tom Van Derslice, a World War I amputee and Post member who has used the Bowl-A-Matic with a high degree of success. Kneeling is Roy MacKay and behind him is L. L. Bucklew, Sr. Standing next to Bucklew, left to right, James W. Cuthbert, Sr., Mike Corrales, James W. Cuthbert, Jr., A. R. Erickson, Frank Blesso and Dick Johnston.

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E-10 TIE CHAIN—Finished in triple yellow gold plate with Cross of Malta emblem in red, white and blue enamel. Price...\$**1.50**
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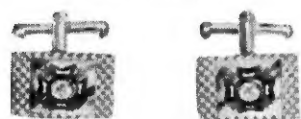
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BW 2—Tie Clip



BW 3—Cuff Links



BW 4—Belt Buckle



BW 1—Tie Chain



S 6—Tie Clip



S 7—Cuff Links



S 8—Belt Buckle



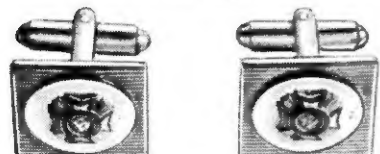
893—Tie Clip



E 10—Tie Chain



3514—Tie Clip



3514—Cuff Links



101—Tie Clip



101—Cuff Links



BE-11—Belt Buckle



B 12—Belt Buckle

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The United States Naval Home

• The U. S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., was established for the purpose of providing an honorable and comfortable home for old and disabled officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps—where they may pass their remaining years in contentment and happiness.

Those eligible for admission to the Naval Home are retired and former members of the U. S. Navy and U. S. Marine Corps (U. S. Coast Guard while operating as part of the Navy). In addition, enlisted men must fall within one of the following classifications:

(A) Separated honorably from the naval establishment and have served during wartime or any other service where the Armed Forces of the United States have been employed and their lives hazarded in military operations, and who are, by reason of wounds, sickness, old age, or other disability, unable to support themselves by manual labor.

(B) Discharged honorably from the naval establishment and have become disqualified for further service by a service incurred physical disability in line of duty, the origin of which is not due to their own misconduct, and who are unable to support themselves by manual labor.

(C) Retired enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps unable to support themselves by manual labor who are receiving retired pay, but who have no dependents or whose physical condition is such that it requires constant attention which would not be available to them elsewhere.

A member upon original acceptance into the Home should be able to take care of his personal needs such as dressing and feeding himself.

In addition to those in a retired status (C above), it is requested that the contents of this article be brought to the attention of worthy Navy and Marine veterans in need, and meeting the eligibility requirements of A & B above.

Applications for the U.S. Naval Home may be obtained from the Chief of Naval Personnel (Attn: Pers G22), Washington 25, D.C.

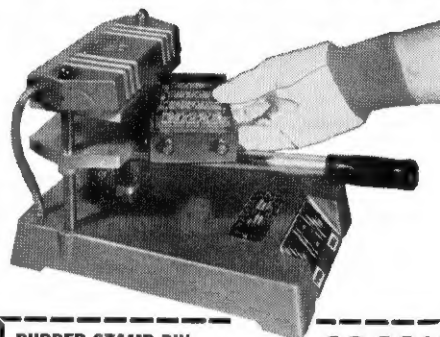
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During his recent visit to Boston, Mass., Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen (right) was the guest of Governor John A. Volpe at a luncheon. The governor presented the V.F.W. leader a Paul Revere silver bowl at the affair in token of his high regard for the V.F.W.



Adorning the side of the new \$150,000 home of Post 1865, Kenosha, Wis., is this V.F.W. emblem carved from mahogany granite quarried in Wisconsin. The stone is 3 x 3 feet and the emblem is 28 inches in diameter. Total cost of the stone and its fashioning was \$675.

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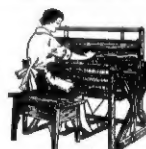
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Peace Corps Volunteers Share With V.F.W. a Dedication to Service



AMERICA WILL PROFIT MUCH FROM UNSELFISH LABORS
OF THOSE BUILDING A BETTER LIFE IN THE FREE WORLD

By Sargent Shriver

Director, the Peace Corps

Editor's Note: Sargent Shriver, head of the Peace Corps, has a broad background of public service in the field of education. A member of the Chicago Board of Education from 1955 to 1960, he was the youngest school board president in any major U.S. city when elected in 1956. Mr. Shriver has long advocated greater emphasis upon education that would teach Americans more about other nations and cultures. The outstanding success of his Peace Corps is a tribute to his vision in seeking to promote better understanding between the U. S. and other peoples of the world.

IN ANOTHER year, when the first Peace Corps Volunteers return from their two years of service abroad, the Peace Corps will have its first veterans of peace. Like members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, these men and women will bring back from their duty overseas a greater appreciation of their own country and a new dimension of responsible citizenship.

For the Peace Corps is a joint venture. Even as the Volunteers share their modern skills with the peoples of newly emerging nations of the world, they partake in a reciprocal enterprise, not only gaining more experience in their professions, but also learning a new language, the culture and problems of another country, and the necessity for worldwide understanding. In the end, it is the American community which will be revitalized by the returning Volunteers. It is we who will be served.

The V.F.W. has supported the Peace Corps from the beginning. I am proud to say that your early faith in our efforts has been justified. All 12 of the original countries requesting Volunteers have asked for more, plus 20 other countries whose requests will swell our ranks from the present 1,000 to 5,000 by the end of this year. You share with us our pride in the remarkable job our Volunteers are doing overseas, a record supported by the fact that of the first year's group of 680 sent abroad, only one came home because he could not do the job.

You also share with us the gratification of the enthusiastic response to the Peace Corps abroad, President Lleras

Camargo, of Colombia, has praised the Peace Corps as "the finest way in which the United States could prove to the humble people of this and other lands that the primary purpose of its international aid program is to build a better life in all the free world's villages . . ."

This acceptance of the Peace Corps abroad has been equalled at home. Senator Barry Goldwater, an early skeptic, recently said, "I think the Peace Corps is beginning to remove the doubt from the doubters' minds . . . I'll back it all the way." Fortified by the support of a non-partisan America, I went this spring before Congress to ask for an increased budget for the coming year. I received not only a commendation for what my staff and our Volunteers have done, but also tentative approval of what amounts to a doubling of Peace Corps funds to \$63,750,000 and a tenfold increase of our authorized Volunteers to 10,000 by August, 1963.

This endorsement extends beyond the Peace Corps workers and an approving Congress. It is a reflection of those far-sighted organizations which first saw in the Peace Corps an opportunity to enlarge our American community "help-your-neighbor" heritage to include the community of peaceful nations. As former servicemen who have served in battle well know, "no man is an island." So, too, in this day of a shrinking globe, no peace-loving nation is an "island entire of itself."

The Veterans of Foreign Wars shares with the Peace Corps a dedication to service and both organizations have other similarities. Their members come

from all the states, and from every walk of life. The ages and professions of their members vary. We have in the Peace Corps an 18-year-old farmer and a 57-year-old Ph. D. who was a former college dean. Both are now serving in remote villages, one in South America, the other in Africa. Forty of our Volunteers are 20 years of age and younger, and nine of them are over 60. As individualistic as our Volunteers are, they have all asked themselves the same question: "How can I best serve my country in the cause of peace?" They have all found the answer in the Peace Corps.

And it is fitting that many of our Volunteers are veterans of military service. They are men and women who have found in the Peace Corps an opportunity to continue a career dedicated to the well-being of their country.

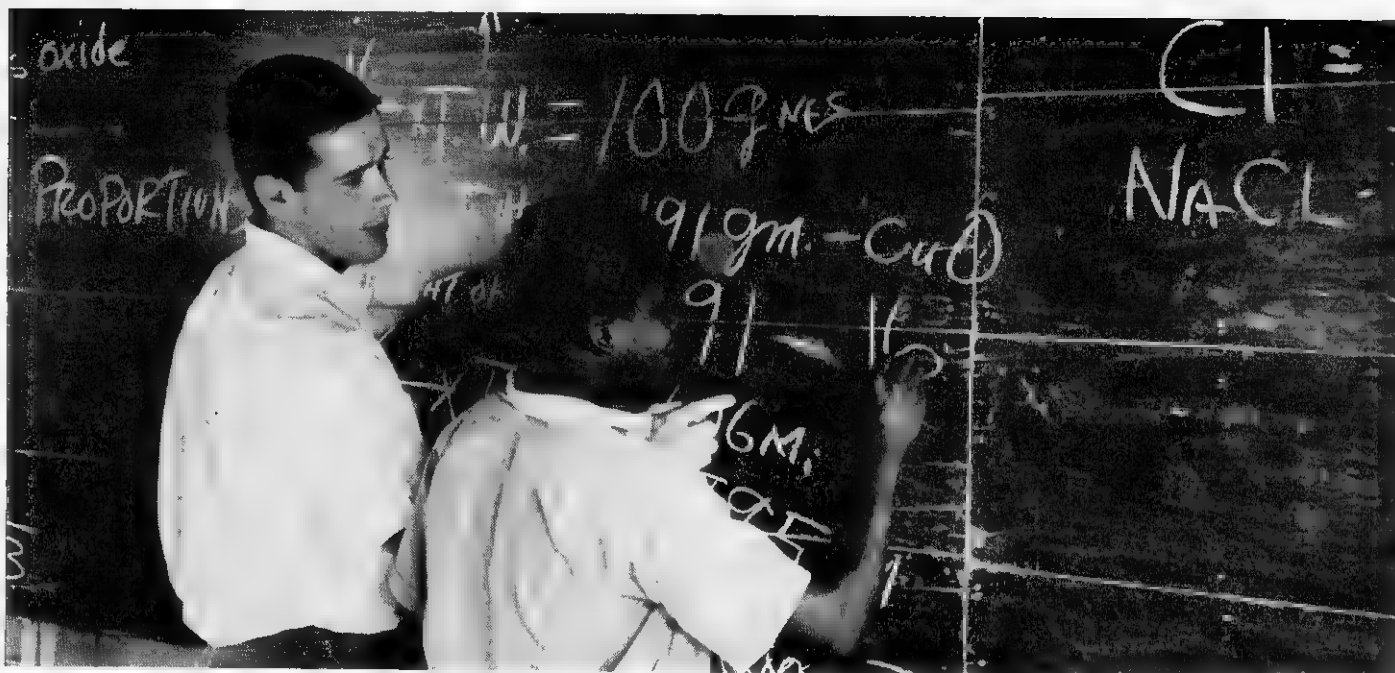
Today, in Sierra Leone, a Korean War veteran with the Bronze Star and Purple Heart is helping African farmers solve their agricultural problems.

In East Pakistan, a former World War II Air Force instructor is now in charge of the local Agricultural Academy's workshop, repairing machinery and teaching Pakistani mechanics how to produce spare parts and appliances.

Another veteran, who saw action in World War II, recently was a Peace Corps member of a scientific exploration team sent to St. Martin's Island in the Bay of Bengal to make a documentary film.

Not long ago a letter came across my desk from a Volunteer in Colombia, South America:

"Our work here is community devel-



Michael Sheo, former football star at Marquette University, is now a Peace Corps teacher in Ghana. Here he explains a problem in chemistry.

opment," the Volunteer wrote. "The main goal of community development is to motivate an interest in the community to work together as a unit to solve their needs . . . We work with Colombian young men of about our same background. Projects of this community are rural construction or housing, neighborhood road construction, public health, recreation, etc. It all depends on what the community decides they want to do.

"You're probably interested in what my fellow Volunteers are like. Our ages run from 20 to 31, with an average of about 23. We are from 26 states, range from high school graduates to a Ph.D. There are history, math, business, TV-radio, and anthropology students. Many are Armed Forces veterans. We've developed a meaningful team spirit and I'm very proud to be a member of the group."

I was impressed by the splendid job the Volunteers are doing in this area, but I was also impressed by the fact that many of them are veterans who are well aware of the importance of "team spirit." This recalls to me a conversation I had last year with a retired Army officer and his wife, both in their 50's and both applying for the Peace Corps. Husband and wives are eligible if they both have the required skills and no dependent children under 18. I asked this couple their reason for volunteering, and the former military man answered, "A man who has worked hard in war, can do even more in peace."

Many veterans, reluctant to put in mothballs those skills which they acquired in the Armed Forces, have joined the Peace Corps where they can render constructive service and at the same time not relinquish any pension to which

they are entitled. Pensions are not reduced by reason of any remuneration received from the Peace Corps.

These veterans of the Armed Forces, accustomed to hardships in a foreign land and trained to assume responsibility in emergencies, are responding exceptionally well to the challenges of Peace Corps service. Their record in peace is as fine as that in war, and their personal gratification is often greater.

The urgency of the need for dedicated American men and women to help supply the demand for "middle manpower" throughout the developing nations of the world, can best be understood in the statistics of countries which have sent requests for Peace Corps assistance. In an Asian country, the life expectancy is 27 years. In a Latin American country, 3 out of every 10 babies never live to be a year old. In Africa, two million school-age children of one country cannot enter school because of the shortage of teachers. The citizens of another African country, where disease is rampant, go without medical care because there is only one doctor for every million people.

In a country in the Western Hemisphere, homeless children still go to prison with their criminal fathers. A country twice the size of Ireland has only 160 miles of paved roads. The laborers of an Asian country could lay only 225 bricks an hour, and when a young Peace Corps bricklayer arrived in their midst with his knowledge of modern construction techniques—and raised a wall before their amazed eyes at the rate of 750 bricks an hour—they called him "The Magician." Now this American magician is teaching his Asian co-workers his "tricks", and soon a new hospital will be completed.

By January, 1963, more than 30 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America will be benefiting from skills which we in America take for granted. More than 5,000 volunteer American men and women will be helping their neighbors overseas to help themselves. The Peace Corps now has 38 different projects in training and in the field and as many more are planned for the coming year. These projects call for a wide range of talents—for teachers, farmers, nurses, mechanics, road-builders, construction workers, recreation directors, sanitation officers, social workers, home economists, heavy equipment operators, city planners, maintenance men and even television technicians. From archeology to zoology, the opportunities in the Peace Corps are unlimited.

Here, then, is the challenge: Do we have enough dedicated and qualified Americans willing to serve for peace? Most of us are well aware of the willingness of Americans to serve their country in war. We must also remember that from 1496 B.C. to 1962 A.D. there have been only 227 years of peace in the world! Within the last three centuries there have been 386 wars in Europe alone.

"It seems to me," a visitor from Mars said to an Earthman in a recent television play, "that your most serious business is killing your fellow man."

If that has been true in the past, the future must be different. The Veterans of Foreign Wars has proven that its membership serves the nation in peace as well as they did in war. I believe the Peace Corps, with the support of such organizations as yours, can be an important part of our effort to convince the world that our most serious business is to serve our fellow man and thereby help build a just and peaceful world.



The Great Minnesota INDIAN WAR

By Jack Simmonds

OBSERVANCES IN THE STATE THIS SUMMER TO
MARK 100th ANNIVERSARY OF SIOUX UPRISING

Editor's Note: V.F.W. members planning to attend the 63rd V.F.W. National Convention in Minneapolis, Aug. 10-17, may wish to expand their trip to enjoy the Minnesota Sioux War Memorial centennial celebration to be held at Prairie Island, Aug. 3-5. The event will feature Indian dances and games, historical displays, a buffalo barbecue, colorful Indian and military ceremonies, etc. Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen will be a guest speaker at the Prairie Island festivities on Sunday, Aug. 5. Basic information for the following story was obtained from the book, The Sioux Uprising of 1862, by Kenneth Carley, published by the Minnesota Historical Society. The author is indebted to the Society for permission to use the book's contents in preparing this article. (See News About Books feature)

WITH THE sudden unexpected fury of a tornado, war came on a second front to the Minnesota frontier during the War Between the States 100 years ago this August. Born in anger, it progressed through Minnesota's backyard like a wild prairie fire after the young state's resources had already been drained by 16 months of conflict with the Confederacy.

Led by Chief Little Crow of the Mdewakanton tribe, Sioux took the war path on Aug. 18, 1862. From a standpoint of lives lost, it stands as the most violent Indian uprising in American history. Estimates of the settlers and soldiers killed ranged to 800 and property losses in southern Minnesota ran into the millions of dollars.

Although spontaneously ignited by an incident, the war gave vengeful vent to Indian grievances nurtured over three generations. Since the time of Little Crow's grandfather, the vast Sioux domain had dwindled sharply—sold for baubles, blankets and whisky, and bartered away in treaties for cash and annuities.

Little Crow, grandfather of the war chieftain, had set a precedent for selling Sioux lands. In 1805, he sold Zebulon Pike, Army explorer, the land upon which the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis are located, for 60 gallons of whisky and presents valued at \$200.

At the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota in 1851, the Sioux granted the U.S. government all of southern and western Minnesota, parts of Iowa and the Dakotas, for \$3,075,000 and annuities. In all, some 24-million acres of rich agricultural land were given up by the nomadic Sioux.

As a result of this treaty, the Lower Sioux had been moved to a prairie reservation along the Minnesota River, far from their beloved forests. Besides resenting this, they were convinced they had been cheated at the treaty—tricked into signing a paper which gave traders and half-breeds \$400,000 for alleged claims against the tribes. The reservation assigned the Upper Sioux, from Lake Traverse to the Yellow Medicine River, was acceptable to them since it contained the sites of their old villages. But (Continued on page 28)



Dictionary in DOUBLE-TALK DOUBLE-TALK



"When I use a word," said Humpty Dumpty, "it means just what I choose it to mean."

By Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, USMCR (Ret.)



EDITOR'S NOTE: Fighting Marine, distinguished former Congressman and now an outstanding business executive, General Maas is also an author of note. Pictured here at his braille typewriter, the general consistently demonstrates that blindness is but a small handicap for him. Since 1964 he has served as Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. And in this witty and pertinent article he tells how easy it is to see through all those lies the Communists tell.

IT'S LUCKY Gertrude Stein, the American-born poet who spent most of her life in Paris, never decided to move to Moscow.

If she had, her famous line, "a rose is a rose is a rose" might never have been written.

For, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a rose isn't always a rose isn't always a rose. Neither is democracy is democracy is democracy. Neither is freedom is freedom is freedom.

The Russians have developed a vocabulary all their own. Only when you find the key can you make much sense out of what you read and hear from behind the Iron Curtain. If you don't have the key, you had better watch out; you will drown in a sea of double-talk. Or even triple-talk.

To help you out in such instances, here is a brief guide to what means what in the land of the Soviets—or, more accurately, what does not mean what. Or, to put it differently, here are instances when a word is not a word is not a word...

● **AGGRESSION.** A nation shows the spunk to defend itself against Communist invasion. This defense, in Communist talk, is termed "aggression."

● **CAPITALISM.** Mr. Khrushchev shakes his finger and warns the uncommitted nations of the world that "capitalist" countries like the United States will get them if they don't watch out. But look who is calling who "capitalist!"

Actually, the only true "capitalist" nations on the globe today (using that word as defined by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, the granddaddies of Communism) are Red Russia and Red China.

The test of "capitalism," according to Marx and Engels, is who's the "Mr. Big" of industry. Is there one person, or one small coterie, who controls employment, controls production, controls sales, controls distribution, controls profits? In a word, are there profiteers?

In Red Russia and Red China there are profiteers. They are the party officials—the big wheels of the Communist bureaucracy. They are the ones who ride around in sleek black cars and live in lush mansions. Profiteering? They could teach the rest of the world some tricks.

The USA, on the other hand, has deviated quite far from the old tin-type of "capitalism" as defined by Marx, Engels and Company. It would be more accurate to term our economic system "social or people's capitalism."

For in America today, ownership of industry and business is not in the hands of the few, but in the hands of the many.

The people who run American business and industry actually are the millions upon millions of stockholders and shareholders. They may elect boards of directors to speak for them, but they don't often let loose of the reins.

Profiteering? It doesn't happen very often any more. The fruits of business enterprise are sliced so many ways—the shareholders, the employees, Uncle Sam himself—that there is not much left for profiteering.

● **DEMOCRACY.** A system, as the Communists have it, where everybody is equal, only some are more equal than others.

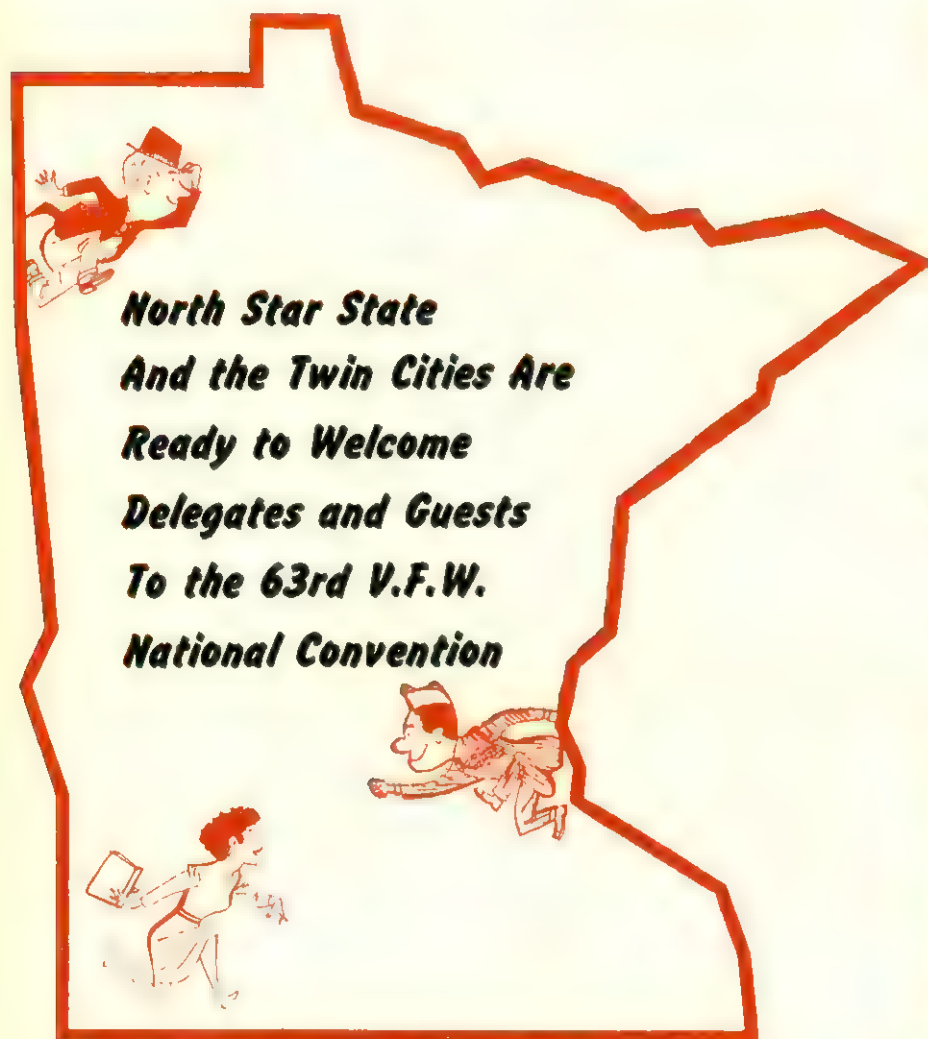
● **DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.** Spying license.

● **DISARMAMENT.** This means the other fellow throws away his arms while the Communist nation goes full-speed-ahead with its own military build-up. Sometimes this sort of "disarmament" also is known as a "peace drive."

● **DISCRIMINATION.** It is bad wherever it exists in the world—in America, in Russia, elsewhere.

The Russians yell "discrimination!" at America—and, true enough, they put their finger (Continued on page 34)

MINNESOTA HERE WE COME!



GREAT VARIETY of colorful observations and events await V.F.W. members who attend the 63rd V.F.W. National Convention in Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 10-17.

In addition to the cultural and sophisticated pleasures offered by the beautiful Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, other sectors of the state are also offering a multitude of attractions. If possible, conventioners should plan to come early, or stay late, and enjoy the scenic wonders and interesting activities offered by the North Star State.

Those who come early might plan to attend the Minnesota Sioux War Memorial Centennial celebration to be held Aug. 3-5, at Prairie Island, Minn., which lies half way between Hastings and Redwing, Minn., on Highway 61 (See story on page 12). V.F.W. Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen will be a guest speaker at the festivities there.

There will be powwow dancing, lacrosse and moccasin games, Indian dancers and singers, a hoop-dance contest, Indian style shows, an antique gun display, Indian arts and crafts, an Indian Princess contest, a buffalo barbecue and many other activities.

Register for the V.F.W. Convention in Advance!

(Make all checks or money orders payable to the V.F.W. 63rd National Convention Corporation)

V.F.W. 63rd National Convention Corporation
National Headquarters, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis 4, Minn.

Enclosed is my ☐ check ☐ money order in the amount of \$2.50. Register my name or the name and number of our V.F.W. Post for representation at the V.F.W. 63rd National Convention in Minneapolis, Minn., August 10-17, 1962.

NAME V.F.W. Post No.
(Please type or print)

STREET ADDRESS

CITY & STATE

7-62

Another centennial observation of the uprising will be held at New Ulm, Minn., June 29-July 4. New Ulm was located near the Lower Sioux Agency at the time of the uprising in August of 1862.

New Ulm was named by German immigrants who established the town after the city of Ulm, in Germany. The Lord Mayor of Ulm, Germany, is scheduled to visit the American community during the centennial celebration.

At Alexandria, Minn., from July 3-8, a band of citizens attired as Norsemen will reinscribe the 600-year-old Kensington Rune Stone which is on display there. Although its authenticity has been questioned, the Rune Stone indicates that Vikings explored the interior of Minnesota, and were attacked by Indians in the year 1362. The festivities at Alexandria will take cognizance of this journey of exploration in the New World 130 years prior to that of Columbus.

Northfield, Minn., where the Jesse James gang was practically wiped out by citizens who took up arms to defend the First National Bank there, plan an observance of that event Aug. 17-19. The hold-up will be re-enacted and citizens playing the bandit roles will blast away with blank cartridges.

The University of Minnesota, located at Minneapolis, will sponsor performances of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Rip Van Winkle" in the Twin Cities beginning June 13 to Aug. 25. The University of Minnesota Theatre Showboat will put on the plays.

In addition to these activities from May 1 to Sept. 1, the city of Winona is offering scenic boat trips on the Mississippi River.

Vaudeville type entertainment will be provided by the "Mississippi Melodie" Showboat troupe in dockside performances at Grand Rapids July 19-20, and Aug. 2-3.

Indian powwows will be held during July and August at Park Rapids every Friday night, and at Walker every Saturday night.

The waters of Lake Hiawatha will reflect Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha" with pageants, July 20-22, July 27-29, and Aug. 3-5.

The crafts, songs and dances of many nations will merge at the International Folk Festival to be held Aug. 4, in Duluth, Minn. The world famous Minneapolis Aquatennial, slated to be the state's biggest since its beginning, will be held July 13-22.

And to climax these and other events, the Minnesota State Fair, largest in the United States, will open Aug. 25, and climax Labor Day, Sept. 3, at St. Paul.

For conventioners who desire to "get away from it all" there is a unique wilderness still open for exploration in Minnesota. Back roads take the adventurous fisherman or hiker to scenes of rare natural beauty in virgin timber stands.

A special V.F.W. vacation at Breezy Point Lodge, 165 miles north of Minneapolis, is being planned for those who wish a vacation prior to the convention (See registration coupon on page 6).

The vacation will offer boating, fishing, swimming in heated pools and the waters of Pelican Lake bordered by sandy beaches. Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen plans to attend and there will be dancing every night—golf, archery, skeet shooting and many other amusements. The entire cost is \$70 per person for four days between Monday, Aug. 6 to Friday, Aug. 10. Guests will be housed in modern cabins and the price includes board and room and transportation to and from the Twin Cities. As a special treat, Sammy Kaye and his famed orchestra will be featured in a gala "kick-off" party on Monday evening, Aug. 6.

Persons desiring to vacation in other parts of the great outdoors of Minnesota on their own may obtain information by writing to Department Headquarters, V.F.W., State Veterans Service Building, St. Paul 1, Minn. Details as to what type of accommodations are desired should be given as facilities range in price from \$35 per week, for family cabins, to as much as \$20 a day per person in luxury lodges.

Nothing is being overlooked by National Convention Director Adrian J. Grobsmith, Dr. James W. Reid, President of the 63rd National Convention Corporation, and their able staff of directors and committee chairmen, to make the Minneapolis convention a record-breaker—not only in attendance but in all other respects. According to early reports from the Convention Corporation headquarters, advance registrations to date far surpass the number received for any other V.F.W. convention.

"Nothing would please me more," says Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen, "than to see every V.F.W. Post in our organization send at least one delegate to our 1962 National Convention. However, even if your Post cannot have a delegate present it can effectively indicate its support of the convention, and demonstrate its responsibility in determining V.F.W. policies, by registering in advance by mail the name of the Post or its Commander. What the delegates do in Minneapolis—in setting up our course of action with regard to vital national and international affairs—is the responsibility of every V.F.W. member. So, let's show the world that we stand as a solidly united veterans organization with a record registration at the 1962 V.F.W. National Convention." (Advance registration coupon opposite page).

Plan now to attend the convention and combine the thrill of V.F.W. activities with the vacation of a lifetime in the land of 10,000 lakes.

[The End]



Lake Hiawatha golf course, Minneapolis



Double-deck house boat on Minnesota lake

Sailboats on Lake Calhoun, Minneapolis



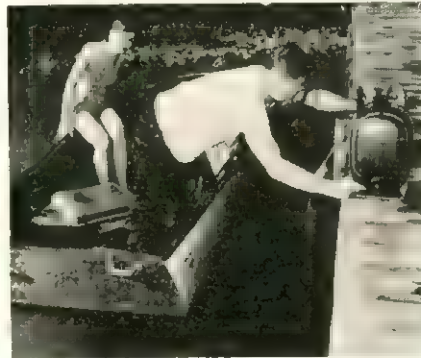


Smiling in safety, this pretty Miss is staying afloat with the aid of a paddle.



Stay with the boat to stay afloat. . . a cardinal rule of water safety. Even though submerged this boat easily supports the four persons hanging on awaiting rescue.

Off balance in an awkward stretch—
Both man and motor wound up in lake.



The proper way to board. . . The boat is held and entered lightly at its center.



NO NEED TO DIE W

Safety Rules Plus Common Sense Will Prevent Summer Water Tragedies

Photos courtesy of American Red Cross



Learning how to avoid the grasp of drowning victims is an essential phase of life saving which is first taught on the dock.

THIS SUMMER millions of Americans are again converging at lakes and ocean beaches, rivers, ponds and swimming pools, to participate in water sports, the nation's most popular pastime. About 6,500 of them will die for their fun.

Over the years drowning has consistently ranked as the fourth leading cause of fatal accidents in the United States, according to statistics compiled by the National Safety Council. Accidents will claim more than 90,000 lives in the U.S. this year, and about seven per cent of the total will be drowning victims.

Despite intense organized efforts to reduce this grim toll, thousands of Americans will again die in the water this summer, largely as a result of carelessness or ignorance.

But the macabre threat of drowning has not dampened the nation's enthusiasm for aquatic activities. To the contrary, the ranks of those who sing its praises are annually swelled by thousands of eager recruits. The reason—water sports provide a variety of wholesome fun and family pleasure and Americans are equipped with adventurous spirits not easily awed by the risks involved. But safety factors must be observed to prevent a weekend from ending in tragedy.

Man's native habitat is the land, and air is his ocean. Water is an unnatural environment to him, and he should make himself aware of its hazards before braving them.

"Most drownings occur within 30 feet of safety," said G. W. Colle, a Safety Director for the American Red Cross, "and most could have been avoided. Water safety is largely based upon the exercise of common sense, such as taking precautions to avoid foreseeable accidents. A knowledge of the potential dangers involved helps avoid trouble, and one should know what emergency procedures to take in event of mishap."

For the same reason that fliers wear parachutes, persons who indulge in the water sports should know how to swim. The non-swimmer



Submerged, but still buoyant, the canoe keeps its passengers above water while they use their arms for oars and paddle to safety.



Living dangerously—These girls have overloaded the canoe beyond the obvious limits of safety and are inviting an impromptu dunking.

WHILE HAVING FUN

By Lou Colbert

who suddenly finds himself in deep water is in the same basic dilemma as a person falling from an airplane without a parachute. Both find themselves in a fatal situation for lack of preparation.

Most children take to the water with an innate enthusiasm and can be taught to swim at early ages. By the time children are nine or 10 years old they should be ready for advanced instructions. Many organizations provide swimming lessons for adults and children at little or no cost. Among these are the American Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. and the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America.

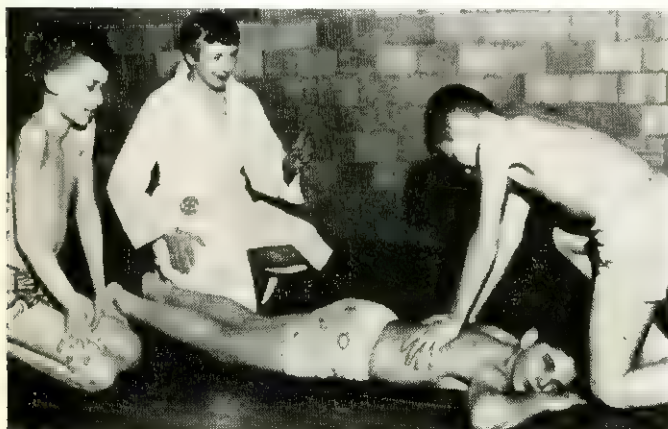
Organized efforts to increase water safety began in the United States about 47 years ago. Taking their cue from the British Royal Life Saving Society, various organizations launched water safety campaigns. During the decade, 1903-12, an average of 9,000 persons a year drowned in the United States—10.2 per 100,000 population. From 1951-60, the annual average was only 6,480 persons—3.6 per 100,000.

The increasing population and popularity of water sports raises the water death potential. For example, in 1946, there were only about 700,000 sporting boats in the United States, and today

there are an estimated 8-million used by 40-million persons. An average of 60,000 to 80,000 new swimming pools are installed each year and about 2,000 new farm ponds created yearly. There are about 1,500 miles of irrigation ditches between Colorado and the West Coast. The construction of flood control projects continue to create inland lakes that become recreation centers.

The development of farm ponds has proved of great conservation benefit, but ponds are often fatal lures to youngsters. Drownings rank second only to machinery as a cause of accidental death on farms. *(Continued on page 36)*

Not too low—A woman Red Cross life saving instructor is teaching a class of boys some finer points of artificial respiration.



Just relax and take it easy, advises this swimming instructor as she gives a beginner some tips on how to master the art of floating.



Shown on These Pages
are Only a Few of the
Activities at the
Hundreds of Loyalty Day
Celebrations Sponsored
by the V.F.W. in
Communities Throughout
the United States



ABOVE LEFT: Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen (left) attended Loyalty Day ceremony in Waseca, Minn., where he is shown presenting a U.S. flag to Louis Pangel, Board Chairman of Waseca County Commissioners. ABOVE RIGHT: One of the many floats in the Loyalty Day parade sponsored by Posts of the 1st Dist., Dept. of Minnesota, in Waseca, Minn. BELOW: U.S. Rep. James E. Van Zandt, three-time V.F.W. Commander-in-Chief, spoke at the Loyalty Day banquet sponsored by 29th Dist. and Allegheny County Council at Pittsburgh, Pa. Left to right: District Commander John Harper, County Commander Chester Novielski, Dept. Sr. Vice Commander Frank Zenzer, Dept. Commander John Radko, Van Zandt, National Loyalty Day Chairman W. J. Tepsic, Mayor Arthur Frank, Brentwood, Pa., Dept. Jr. Vice Commander George Hartman.



LOYALTY DAY

In cities, towns and villages throughout the land patriotic citizens gathered once again to celebrate Loyalty Day, May 1, in one of the greatest demonstrations of devotion to the ideals of Americanism since Loyalty Day was officially established by Presidential Proclamation on July 18, 1958.

Created at the demand of thousands of members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who led the campaign for many years to secure federal recognition of the patriotic holiday, Loyalty Day has grown in scope each year. Each year it is recognized by more and more Americans for its serious intent—a special day for the reaffirmation of loyalty to their country and thanksgiving for the heritage of American freedom.

One of those V.F.W. members whose efforts were most instrumental in establishing Loyalty Day is U.S. Representative James E. Van Zandt, Pennsylvania, three-time Commander-in-Chief of the V.F.W. It was his privilege to introduce the House Joint Resolution in 1958 designating May 1 as Loyalty Day and calling for its appropriate observance.

The true meaning of loyalty is eloquently defined by Congressman Van Zandt in this excerpt from his address at the V.F.W.-sponsored Loyalty Day program held this year at the Valley Forge Military Academy, Wayne, Pa.

"More than flag-waving emotionalism," Van Zandt said, "loyalty is fortified in the individual by a reservoir of common sense, which permits both balance and a sense of perspective in viewing the affairs of state.

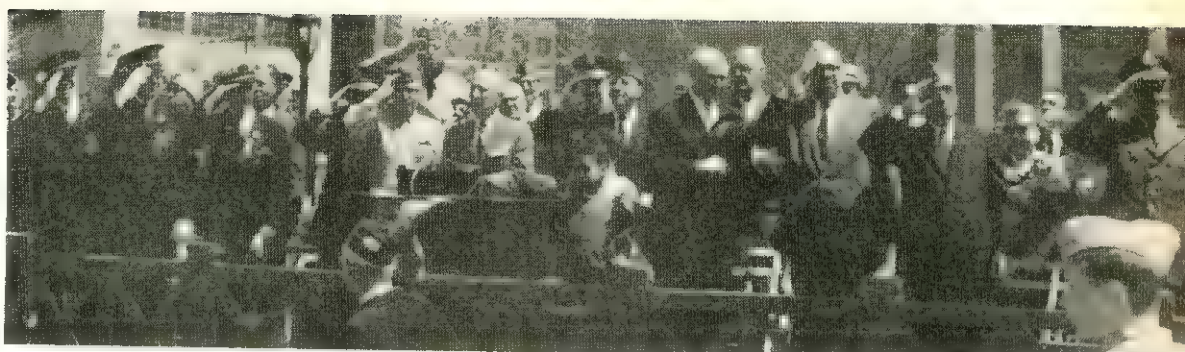
"Loyalty involves familiarity with our country's history; it involves training in the affairs of government. True to the heritage of freedom, loyalty causes a man to fight for the right with his life, if need be, but always with the cherished dream in his heart of the beauty of peace."



An estimated 40,000 spectators witnessed the huge Loyalty Day parade sponsored in Philadelphia, Pa., by the V.F.W. Philadelphia County Council. Pictured above are some of the 1,430 cadets from the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., who drew tremendous applause from crowds along the line of march.



ABOVE: In Hibbing, Minn., Com. Alphonse Rigo, (left) Post 1221, and Adj. Mickey McDowell, Post 8510, display flags presented to Boy and Girl Scouts on Loyalty Day. BELOW: Poppy Girl Nancy Sandin and Poppy Boy Gary Harstad with Com. Gordon Harstad and Aux. Pres. Lucille Blashill in Post 363 Loyalty Day parade, Minneapolis.



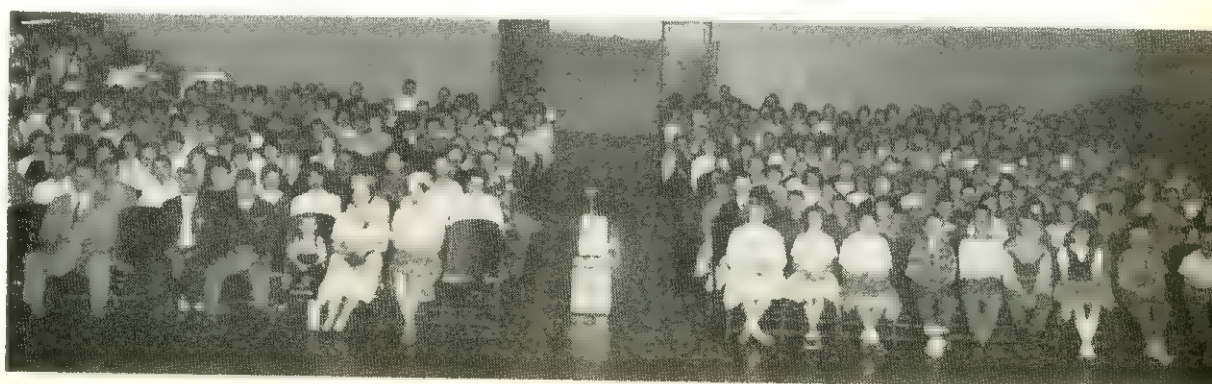
ABOVE: More than 30,000 marchers passed the reviewing stand in the Loyalty Day parade sponsored in Brooklyn, N.Y., by the V.F.W. Brooklyn Council—Kings County, N.Y. During the celebration, the Council presented meritorious service awards to Postmaster Edward J. Quigley and City Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker. LEFT BELOW: A plaque award is presented to the West Virginia Elks Assn. by the V.F.W. Dept. of West Virginia for the Elks' sponsorship of an outstanding Loyalty Day program. Left to right: Commander Samuel Caricone, Post 825, Wheeling; Ray Malone, President of the Elks Assn.; Loyalty Day Chairman Leonard DeWitt, 1st Dist.; Don S. Maupin, Chairman, V.F.W. Southern Conference, making the presentation; 1st Dist. Commander Robert Connell. RIGHT BELOW: As a part of its Loyalty Day program, Post 2354, Cortland, N.Y., presented a U.S. flag to the 26th Air Division, Hancock Field, Syracuse, N.Y. Left to right: Post Chaplain Thomas Straight, Post Commander Phillip Cinquanti, Maj. Gen. Henry Viccellio.



U.S.A.-1962



ABOVE: Heading this column of marchers in the Loyalty Day parade sponsored by V.F.W. Posts of the 4th and 5th Districts, Dept. of North Dakota, in Bismark, are, left to right, Governor William Guy, Bismark Mayor Evan Lips, former Governor John E. Davis and Tom Baker, city auditor. LEFT: During Freedom Week activities in St. Paul, Minn., Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen (right) participated in a press conference with U.S. Assistant Attorney General Ramsey Clark (left) and John K. Jessup, chief editorial writer for Life Magazine. Loyalty Day was observed during the week with a parade sponsored by the 4th District, Dept. of Minnesota, and a two-hour television program. BELOW LEFT: Commander-in-Chief Hansen greets two distinguished guests at the St. Paul Freedom Week celebration. They are Maja Swetschen, Crookston, Minn., 2nd place winner in the 1961-62 V.F.W. Voice of Democracy Contest, and George Murphy, well-known Hollywood actor. BELOW: A portion of the crowd that attended the Loyalty Day program sponsored by Post 2966, Scotland, S. Dak., and its Auxiliary at the Scotland High School. The program featured a showing of the film "Operation Abolition", a news film report of Communist-inspired demonstrations that occurred in a large U.S. city.



CAPITOL DIGEST

By Francis W. Stover

Director, V.F.W. National Legislative Service

THE 87TH CONGRESS is now in the home stretch. The halfway mark of the second session has been passed. Not only has no veteran legislation been enacted into law during this second session, but there have been just a few bills which have cleared the Congress and been signed by the President. The absence of new laws has caused concern not only in the Administration, which has been pushing hard for some of its key programs, but in other areas as well.

Primarily, the reason for the slowdown has been that most of the President's programs are being funneled through only a few committees in the Senate. Two of these committees also consider the majority of veteran legislation, namely the Senate Finance Committee and the Senate Labor Public Welfare Committee. There has been no official announcement by the Finance Committee as to when it plans to take up the 21 bills that have been approved by the House and have been pending in that Committee for sometime. Most notable is the compensation increase proposal (H.R. 10743), which will add \$99 million a year in compensation payments for two million service-disabled. Likewise, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee has made no announcements. However, its Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs has been considering and recommending legislation to the full Committee.

The appropriation for the operation of the Veterans Administration is still being considered on the House side. The Administration has recommended approximately \$5 billion for the Veterans Administration for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1962. No difficulties have been reported and it is understood that reporting the independent agencies appropriation bill, which includes the Veterans Administration, has been delayed because of appropriations for other independent agencies, particularly Civil Defense. The Veterans Administration appropriation is included in what is called the Independent Offices Appropriation and the appropriation for all of these agencies must go forward together. There almost has to be a rush movement by Congress on all the appropriation bills, none of which have been enacted into law at the time of this writing.

COMPENSATION BILLS PENDING IN SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE: As stated above, the most far reaching bill pending in this Committee is H.R. 10743, which will add \$99 million to the compensation payments of all service-disabled veterans receiving compensation. Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen has directed that every effort be made by the V.F.W. to have the Senate report and pass this bill without any amendments. In addition to this bill there are several others which would liberalize compensation payments for certain categories of veterans and their dependents.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CARE: In this field the most significant bill pending is H. J. Res. 73, which would authorize a \$300,000 study by the Veterans Administration into the problems of taking care of veterans who are elderly and chronically ill. For veterans employed or traveling in Europe, a bill (H.R. 9561) has passed the House and would establish a VA office in Europe through which hospital and medical care for service-connected disabilities would be furnished to veterans traveling or residing abroad. In the administration of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the VA there is a bill pending (H.R. 8992) which would authorize certain administrative improvements carrying out the duties of that department of the VA. Most important is the recommended \$1 billion in this year's budget for both in and outpatient medical care, including renovation, alteration and construction of facilities. This must be approved by the appropriation committees.

PENSIONS: There have been no pension bills advanced out of committee this session of Congress. The highlight has been a discharge petition by Congressman Denton, Indiana, to have his bill to pay World War I veterans \$102.37 a month under liberalized conditions brought direct to the floor. It would thus bypass the House Veterans Affairs Committee where the bill is pending. Although the Veterans Affairs Committee considered approximately 160 pension bills last year, it has not reconvened since the close of the hearings. The filing of the discharge petition has probably foreclosed any possibility of consideration of any pension bills in this category.

HOUSING: Although the first session of the 87th Congress authorized \$500 million for immediate use in the G-I direct loan program, the full amount has never been utilized. The Housing Subcommittee of the Veterans Affairs Committee considered this problem and unanimously recommended that the Administration expand the direct loan program to the extent contemplated by the new Housing Act. Since that time there has been a step-up in the direct loan program. In a separate action the House Veterans Affairs Committee has reported and the House has approved a bill which would give the VA Administrator broader authority to waive indebtedness to the United States arising where veterans have defaulted on VA guaranteed or direct loans. This bill (H.R. 8802) is pending in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

EDUCATION: For all intents and purposes the GI Bill of World War II has expired. The Korean GI bill still has quite a few years to run. There has been a strong movement in the Senate to have cold war veterans included for GI readjustment benefits. No bills have moved in either the House or Senate, with the exception of S. 349, the Cold War GI Bill, which has been favorably reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. This Cold War GI Bill includes a House approved bill (H.R. 848) which would provide vocational rehabilitation to veterans who have service-incurred disabilities and need training to overcome any physical handicap caused thereby. For children of deceased veterans training under the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act there is a provision (H.R. 1811) to permit them to attend foreign educational institutions under certain circumstances. This bill is also pending in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

INSURANCE: The reopening of the National Service Life Insurance Program for veterans of World War II and Korea who have permitted their policies to terminate would be accomplished by the so-called Long amendment, which has been tacked on to compensation increase bills. The Veterans of Foreign Wars favors the intent and purpose of this amendment, but has opposed it so long as it serves to defeat the compensation increase so long overdue for the service-disabled. It now appears that the question of reopening this program will be considered separately and on its own merits rather than riding in on the strength of a compensation bill. Two modified insurance plans have also been approved by the House. One, H.R. 856, is designed to help aging World War II veterans to obtain a modified plan in exchange for their term policies. The face value of the policy would not be reduced before age 65 while the premium would remain constant. In the same vein, a bill to help World War I veterans (H.R. 10068) would permit them to exchange their term policies for a special endowment plan and thereby help solve the dilemma of the prohibitive costs of premium payments. This bill is in the Senate Finance Committee, but H. R. 856 has been amended to include the Long rider and the compensation increase and is now pending back in the House.

MISCELLANEOUS: In the miscellaneous category there are two bills which deal with veterans' appeals. Proposals to establish court review of veterans claims have not been reported in this Congress. However, two somewhat related proposals are H.R. 852, which would establish medical advisory panels where there is conflict of evidence involving service-connection of disability and deaths, and H.R. 857, which provides that cases appealed to the Board of Veterans' Appeals must contain a brief statement of facts with a citation and application of the law, together with the recommendation of the Regional Office from which appealed. For dependent parents and children receiving payments under the Dependency and Indemnity Act, there is a proposal to increase by 10 per cent their compensation rates. This bill, H.R. 2717, was reported by the House Veterans Affairs Committee to the House quite some time ago and is still pending before that body.

[The End]

Don't Miss Out on This!

NEW V.F.W. GROUP INSURANCE PLAN OFFERS LIBERAL PROTECTION BENEFITS FOR ONLY \$1.25 A YEAR PER MEMBER

FOR SOME time V.F.W. National Headquarters has sought a 3-point protection program for its membership which would be of great benefit at low cost. At last it has been negotiated and the three points incorporated in its development are:

1. Benefits for individual members and their families.
2. Preservation and build-up of membership strength.
3. A common bond of beneficial union for all Posts.

A program that would highlight the above ingredients has finally been found in the form of a group insurance policy, tailor-made for the V.F.W. by the Continental Casualty Company of Chicago, Illinois, a member of the Continental National Insurance group, one of the largest insurance carriers in the nation. This policy was formulated with the approval of the National Council of Administration after a thorough investigation of insurance merits offered by numerous companies. The group insurance plan to be made available meets all V.F.W. demands and provides Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage with exclusive provisions available only to members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

National Headquarters currently expects to make this plan available about July 1 of this year. An enrollment kit and material fully explaining the details of this liberal program will be mailed to each Post in the near future.

Basically, this new V.F.W. insurance coverage provides financial protection for members in the event of accidental death or dismemberment, or the entire loss of sight in one or both eyes. To qualify, a Post must enroll in the group plan and all their members are covered through one application.

A minimum death benefit of \$1,000 protects insured V.F.W. members around the clock. A liberal schedule of dismemberment benefits has been worked out based upon the type of loss suffered by the insured member. The only exclusions in the policy are losses resulting from suicide, war, military service and flying other than as a passenger on a standard certificated commercial or private aircraft. All losses occurring within 365 days of the date of the accident are covered.

ONLY \$1.25 annually per member is the cost. This low premium rate is made available because of the mass potential purchasing power of the V.F.W.

How any particular Post decides to pay the premium is an individual matter. It can be done in a number of ways. Individual members could be assessed, a fund raising campaign conducted, or the amount paid from the general fund. This is entirely up to the members of each Post.

Maximum protection at minimum cost was the major goal accented in the development of this new group policy (SRP-22147). The V.F.W. Ladies Auxiliary Cancer Insurance program, which has proved extremely successful, was designed by the same company that is underwriting this new plan. The Continental Casualty Company has proved to be prompt and cooperative in paying more than \$150,000 in claims to members of the Auxiliary.

The V.F.W. Accidental Death and Dismemberment Policy will provide protection for all members of participating Posts, and following the Post effective date will automatically cover all members who subsequently join those Posts during that insurance year AT NO ADDITIONAL COST.

A BONUS FEATURE OF THE POLICY IS A DOUBLE INDEMNITY DEATH BENEFIT for members in good standing on the date of the accident. Twice the amount to which you would normally be entitled will be paid should you be fatally injured while in or on premises owned or leased by the V.F.W. or while in attendance at, or participating in, any activity sponsored and supervised by proper authority of the Post or national organization.

STILL ANOTHER BONUS FEATURE HAS BEEN WRITTEN INTO THIS POLICY. For each twelve months that coverage has been kept in force by your Post and you maintain membership continuity, your V.F.W. insurance protection is increased by \$250.00 to a maximum additional benefit of \$1,000.

This means that after four years of continuous coverage you will have \$2,000 of insurance at no additional cost to you. With the double indemnity accidental death feature, this could mean as much as \$1,000 insurance benefit, in one lump sum, to help defray immediate cost of an accidental death.

Accidents do happen—and not always to the other fellow. Approximately 93,000 persons were killed in accidents in 1960. During the same year, about 9,400,000 persons sustained disabling injuries lasting one day or more. According to the National Safety Council, 360,000 of these injuries were permanent impairments, such as loss of limbs. This insurance program should help to considerably ease the initial financial burden brought to V.F.W. families by serious accidents.

Aside from monetary benefits, this policy should prove conducive in recruiting new V.F.W. members. When a Post joins the group program, 100 per cent of its members are covered by the payment of one annual premium. New members joining the Post during that insurance year are automatically covered at no additional premium. The Post does not have to submit a list of their members.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE: There are no individual member restrictions. V.F.W. members having dangerous occupations receive the same protection, at the same rate, as those whose jobs do not involve any great hazard.

AGE OR PRESENT PHYSICAL CONDITION NOT A FACTOR. This insurance is made available to all V.F.W. members of participating Posts, regardless of age or physical condition—a golden opportunity for aged veterans who cannot qualify for this type of insurance, or who find the premiums prohibitive.

It is desirable that every Post take part in this unique plan. Participation of 100 per cent would enhance V.F.W. unification and make it possible for members to retain complete insurance coverage continuity if they transfer Posts.

Only the highlights of the program have been touched upon here. They incorporate all the cardinal factors which the V.F.W. has sought to make available to its members for a long time. Because this program is a V.F.W. exclusive, it will be administered through the National Headquarters. All V.F.W. members are urged to cooperate in making this program a success. Take this issue of *V.F.W. Magazine* to your next Post meeting and discuss with other members the merits of this plan. By that time, your Post will have the complete enrollment kit providing full details of this attractive insurance plan. For further information see the inside front cover of this issue of *V.F.W. Magazine*. [The End]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

V.F.W. Chief Urges Food Plan for Chinese Refugees

V.F.W. COMMANDER-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen, South St. Paul, Minn., has urged President Kennedy to establish a food distribution program to relieve the suffering of the flood of refugees from Mao Tse-tung's Communist regime in China.

Commander-in-Chief Hansen, who recently returned from a Far Eastern trip during which he observed the refugee problem in Hong Kong and consulted with Free Chinese leaders in Formosa, said that United States food assistance for the Chinese refugees is "justified morally."

In his telegram to President Kennedy, Commander Hansen also reiterated the vigorous opposition of the V.F.W. to any proposal for providing food for Red China or Red Cuba. The V.F.W. leader explained that any such assistance to Mao Tse-tung or Castro would serve only to strengthen the Communist regime which has the objective of destroying the United States. The full text of Commander-in-Chief Hansen's telegram reads as follows:

"On behalf of the 1,300,000 overseas combat veterans of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I respectfully urge you to establish a program for utilizing surplus food stocks to alleviate the suffering of refugees from the Communist regime of Red China.

"The Veterans of Foreign Wars firmly believes that such use of United States surplus food is justified morally and would demonstrate our nation's compassion for those unfortunates who flee the Red tyranny. Also, such assistance from the United States would be a favorable demonstration of the superiority of our way of life over the Communist system which has resulted in oppression, privation and hunger.

"Within the last few months I have personally observed the refugee problem in Hong Kong. The plight of Chinese refu-

Attention Ex-Servicemen!

● The U. S. Army Engineer School located at Fort Belvoir, Va., is recruiting for instructors in the skilled trades field. If you have a mechanical background and teaching experience with equipment in one of the following occupational areas, you may qualify for a Civil Service position at grades running from GS-7, \$5355 per annum to GS-12, \$8955 per annum:

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Industrial Gas Generation, Cryogenic, Electronics, Electrical Power Generation, Engineer Missile, Construction Equipment, Nuclear Power and Supply.

Applications or inquiries may be addressed to Mr. Earl L. Payne, Chief, Recruiting Branch, Civilian Personnel Office, Fort Belvoir, Va. Applicants must meet Civil Service qualification requirements for the grade and position for which accorded consideration.

gees from the Chinese Communist regime is pitiful and merits the sympathy and assistance of our nation. I also respectfully urge that full assistance be accorded the Free Chinese government of Formosa in its efforts to accept refugees from Red China.

"The Veterans of Foreign Wars takes this opportunity to reemphasize its vigorous opposition to any proposal for providing distribution or individual assistance with food or otherwise to the Communist regime of Red China and Red Cuba. United States assistance should be given to the refugees and it should be provided in the areas of sanctuary and freedom, and not within the Communist nations, to provide food for the use of Communist regimes which only serve ultimately to strengthen those regimes whose goal is the destruction of the United States, and freedom everywhere."

REHABILITATION

Convert Term Policies VA Chief Advises

MORE THAN 3 million veterans should give careful study to their GI insurance holdings, says the Veterans Administration.

They are still holding GI term insurance, which can play a valuable role for a growing family but which may become prohibitively expensive for a veteran near the retirement age.

"Many older veterans are now finding themselves unable to continue their term insurance payments at their greatly increased rates and unable to obtain new insurance coverage," John S. Gleason, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, points out. "If they die, their widows will have nothing; yet over the years the veteran may have invested as much as \$7,000 or \$8,000 in this form of insurance."

The VA chief disclosed that about 14,000 World War I veterans still hold U. S. Government Life Insurance term policies which originated in World War I. More than 285,000 World War I veterans have converted their term policies to a more permanent plan of insurance.

National Service Life Insurance, originating in World War II, is still held by more than 5 million veterans. About 2 million of these have converted to some permanent plan of insurance, but about 3 million are continuing with term protection.

"Veterans should remember that a term GI insurance policy that carries an annual premium of \$9-a-thousand at age 35, jumps to an annual premium of \$47-a-thousand by age 65 and to \$73.16-a-thousand at age 70," Mr. Gleason concluded.

Important to Keep Beneficiary Listing Up to Date

THOUSANDS of veterans are neglecting to keep up to date their listing of a beneficiary for their GI insurance policy proceeds, says John S. Gleason, Jr., Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Because of this failure to keep the VA informed of changes necessary to reflect the births, marriages, deaths or divorces that occur over the years, their insurance proceeds may not be paid to the individual nor in the manner the veteran would wish.

The VA must pay the proceeds of the insurance policy to the beneficiary designated by the veteran himself.

Changes in family status cause designations made years ago to be out of harmony with the veteran's present wishes.

But the Administrator pointed out, the VA has no alternative but to pay the insurance proceeds to the beneficiary of record in the VA files.

Gleason said that a recent sampling in which the VA asked a group of veterans if they wished to change beneficiary or payment method brought six out of 10 affirmative replies from those returning the questionnaire.

He strongly urged all veterans holding GI policies to make certain that up-to-date beneficiary designations and payment methods are on file with the VA.

Necessary forms for these changes may be obtained from any VA office in person



During his recent visit to the Dept. of Maine, Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen, accompanied by a delegation of Department officers, called upon Governor John H. Reed at his executive office in the State House, Augusta. The governor is a charter member of Post 6187, Ft. Fairfield. Pictured, left to right: Past Dept. Commander Leo J. Trahan, Adjutant Philip Dunn, Dist. 4, Dept. of Maine; Dept. Commander Charles E. Lucas, Commander-in-Chief Hansen, Governor Reed, Robert Washburn, VA Director of Veterans Affairs; V.F.W. National Council Member Daley Whipple, Commander Frank Wyman, Dist. 4, Dept. of Maine; Dept. Adjutant and Dept. Service Officer Stanley E. Johnson.

or by mail or may be received by writing directly to the VA insurance office where the veteran's policy records are kept.

Widow's Status May Not Affect Child's Pension

UNMARRIED MINOR CHILDREN of deceased veterans may be eligible for pension payments even if their mother has remarried or is ineligible for other reasons.

Ineligibility of a veteran's widow to draw a pension does not affect the eligibility of the veteran's children, the Veterans Administration emphasizes. Whenever widows on the pension rolls become ineligible, their payments are stopped but are continued to the eligible minor children.

But if the widow has not applied for a pension, knowing she is ineligible, or if her claim was disallowed, the VA has no record of minor children who may be eligible.

Unmarried children of deceased veterans are eligible for pension payments until becoming 18 years old, or until age 21, if they are attending school and their personal incomes are not too great.

Ranks of Spanish-American War Vets Number Only 28,000

TODAY, 64 years after the outbreak of the war with Spain, the roll of living Spanish-American War veterans has dwindled to an estimated 28,000 from the 392,000 who served in that war. The Veterans Administration says that the average age of the survivors is nearly 84 years.

Of the estimated 28,000 Spanish-American War veterans, there are slightly more than 26,000 on the VA's compensation or pension rolls. The veterans are most heavily concentrated in California where there are 4,000 and in Florida, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, each of which has about 2,000.

There are about 1,000 Spanish-American War veterans in each of the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas and Washington with probably another thousand living outside the United States.

In the other 34 states and the District of Columbia, Spanish-American War veterans range from a handful to less than 500, the VA estimates.

"Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents"

● The 1962 edition of VA Fact Sheet IS-1, "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents" is now on sale at the U. S. Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C.

This booklet lists all major benefits available to veterans, explains eligibility requirements for veterans or their dependents and describes the nature of the benefits and where application should be made.

A single copy may be purchased from the printing office for 20 cents. Organizations or individuals desiring copies in quantity may obtain discount rates.



Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Joseph J. Lombardo (left) addresses delegates to the 10th Far East V.F.W. Convention held at the Hakata Imperial Hotel, Fukuoka, Japan, May 2-5, 1962. Lombardo's keynote speech "Peace Through Strength" was a highlight of the four-day gathering at which Post 9689, Itazuke Air Base, Fukuoka, played host to convention delegates from V.F.W. Posts throughout Japan and Post 9723, from Okinawa. The Posts in Japan included Post 9450, Tokyo; Post 9467, Yokohama; Post 9612, Camp Zama; Post 9794, Tachikawa; Post 9876, Yokota Air Base; Post 9681, Misawa Air Base; Post 9689, Itazuke Air Base. Also represented was the new Post 9555, Johnson Air Station, Japan, which was not formally instituted until May 9. Seated at the table are, left to right, Commander Richard H. Apfel, Post 9689; National Deputy Chief of Staff Paul E. Newman, Post 9467, and Far East Provisional District Commander Charles N. Phillips, Post 9467.



Representing the national organization, Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, USMC (Ret.), Director, V.F.W. National Security and Foreign Affairs (second from right), places a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery on Memorial Day, May 30. At the extreme left is Edmund A. Zabel, Director, V.F.W. National Civil Defense. Regular Army guards at the Tomb are assisting in the ceremony. Also present were members of the V.F.W. National Honor Guard, Washington, D.C.



V.F.W. Citations of Merit were presented to these eight School Safety Patrol boys recently by Post 9222, Berkley, Mich., as a community service project. The boys, representing each of the eight schools in the Berkley School District, received their awards from Post Commander Robert Swayne.



Edward G. Plumer

New Manager Named for V.F.W. National Home

CHARLES E. HENRY, manager of the V.F.W. National Home, Eaton Rapids, Mich., since 1953, has resigned from that office effective June 30, 1962. He will be succeeded by Edward G. Plumer, Eaton Rapids, who has been serving as assistant manager of the Home.

Comrade Henry announced that he is returning to South Haven, Mich., his home town, where he will become associated with his brother-in-law in the hardware business.

On behalf of the trustees and officers of the National Home, Home Board President Wellington Rupp said:

"Comrade Henry has made many contributions to the program of child care and welfare at the Home and has been instrumental in improving every segment of our operation. He has shown his great love for the children by his continuous interest and action on every detail of our extensive program. Comrade Henry takes with him our sincere thanks and appreciation for a job well done."

Comrade Edward G. Plumer, the new manager of the National Home, is 46 years of age, married and has one daughter. He received his B.S. degree from Iowa State University, Ames, in 1938. A member of V.F.W. Post 1283, Eaton Rapids, Plumer served three years in the Navy in the South Pacific during World War II. He now holds the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Comrade Plumer has served the National Home for more than nine years, first as business manager and then as assistant manager. Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Hansen made the motion that he be elected Home manager at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 2, 1962. The motion was passed unanimously.

MEMBERSHIP

Armies in Close Race

As Deadline Nears

IT APPEARS certain that the outcome of the membership battle between the four conference "Armies" will not be certain until the very deadline date of June 30. Less than one percentage point separated all four armies when per capita tax transmittals postmarked through May 31, 1962, were tabulated as received at the National Headquarters.

The Big Ten Army, with a score of 97.38 per cent, holds a slight lead over the Eastern Army which has 96.60 per cent.

The Western Army has a narrow margin over the Southern Army with 96.74 per cent against 96.43 per cent for the South.

Aide-de-Camp Appointments

By Commander-in-Chief

THE FOLLOWING V.F.W. Members have distinguished themselves by winning appointments as National Aides-de-Camp, Recruiting Class, during the month of May.

To be eligible for this award, a member must collect the 1962 dues of at least 50 new and/or reinstated members.

The new appointments are as follows:

Charles McGahee, Post 49, Mobile, Ala.; James C. Crouch, Post 668, Birmingham, Ala.; Roy V. Gaede, Post 668, Birmingham, Ala.; Chester L. Kinney, Post 668, Birmingham, Ala.; Henry C. Wood, Post 668, Birmingham, Ala.; William F. Dorriety, Post 668, Birmingham, Ala.; Phil Brocato, Post 4919, Sheffield, Ala.; Cyrus R. Stevens, Post 549, Tucson, Ariz.; William B. Simkins, Post 2278, Hot Springs, Ark.; Walter M. Harriman, Post 2904, Stuttgart, Ark.; Ben L. Watson, Post 4447, Helena, Ark.; James L. Smith, Post 1774, San Diego, Calif.; William M. Dudley, Post 2121, Greeley, Colo.; Peter Sanichas, Post 4051, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Stephen D'Angelo, Post 254, Hartford, Conn.; Robert F. Wearne, Post 511, New Britain, Conn.; Liberato Cerasale, Post 585, Meriden, Conn.; Anthony Gerulia, Post 7330, Oakville, Conn.; Edward T. Sobol, Post 7788, Devon, Conn.; Cecil C. Evans, Post 2420, Lake Wales, Fla.; Rufus R. Lester, Post 2872, Athens, Ga.; William J. Markham, Post 2193, Maywood, Ill.; Louis Davito, Post 2199, Joliet, Ill.; Rufus Campbell, Post 3847, Metropolis, Ill.; Frank A. Camp, Post 6246, Noblesville, Ind.; Arnold L. Rasmussen, Post 733, Mason City, Iowa; Robert Watts, Post 1655, Newton, Iowa; Gerald D. Jobe, Post 2253, Cherokee, Iowa; James E. Fisher, Post 112, Wichita, Kans.; Benny E. Beck, Post 1174, El Dorado, Kans.; Valier Dubois, Post 8835, Waterville, Maine; Marvin M. Dombrowski, Post 428, St. Cloud, Minn.; Ervin Sens, Post 1215, Rochester, Minn.; M. F. Purvis, Post 79, Meridian, Miss.; Robert E. Parker, Post 3042, Laurel, Miss.; William E. Smiley, Jr., Post 534, Joplin, Mo.; Charles F. Follick, Post 1087, Great Falls, Mont.; Andrew Ferda, Post 1087, Great Falls, Mont.; Maurice L. Shea, Post 1087, Great Falls, Mont.; Kenneth Leland, Post 131, Lincoln, Nebr.; Lawrence A. Durpee, Post 131, Lincoln, Nebr.; Donald D. Walker, Post 131, Lincoln, Nebr.; Henry L. Miller, Post 1346, Hastings, Nebr.; Walter J. Splinter, Post 1504, North Platte, Nebr.; Paul Kulha, Post 226, Bayonne, N.J.; William G. Mantell, Post 506, Plainfield, N.J.; Harold E. Worrell, Post 2692, Mt. Holly, N.J.; Alfred J. Pepe, Post 1049, Waldwick, N.J.; James Clark, Jr., Post 8374, E. Rutherford, N.J.;

Benny L. Hodges, Post 2387, Belen, N. Mex.; Kenneth J. Sheehan, Post 1602, Batavia, N.Y.; Howard E. Johnson, Sr., Post 2320, Oswego, N.Y.; James M. Collins, Post 2320, Oswego, N.Y.; C. Robert Bennett, Post 2354, Cortland, N.Y.; Robert C. Rumsey, Post 2354, Cortland, N.Y.; Remigio Ferrara, Post 2813, Woodside, N.Y.; Warren S. Jones, Post 7393, Yorkville, N.Y.; Cecil W. Caudill, Post 382, El Reno, Okla.; Paul F. Gerber, Post 382, El Reno, Okla.; Ernest Trosino, Post 1193, Lawton, Okla.; Kenneth Shoemaker, Post 1857, Oklahoma City, Okla.; William J. Rodriguez, Post 1857, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Overton Bradley, Post 1857, Oklahoma City, Okla.; George M. Morris, Post 1857, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Joe F. Turci, Post 1857, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Joseph Baxter, Post 7192, Midwest City, Okla.; William H. Happoldt, Post 418, McKees Rocks, Pa.; Joseph F. Heffers, Post 927, Washington, Pa.; Jack Kidd, Post 1536, Sayre, Pa.; James Moore, Post 1536, Sayre, Pa.; Calvin J. Wilkins, Post 1600, Bellefonte, Pa.; James L. Wright, Post 8837, Philadelphia, Pa.; George D. Rainey, Post 2889, Rock Hill, S.C.; Paul A. Forrester, Post 5996, Anderson, S.C.; Stath S. Mantzeoros, Post 1273, Rapid City, S.D.; Joe A. Murphy, Jr., Post 1289, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Barney P. Kerr, Post 2598, Cleveland, Tenn.; Sam Bazzell, Post 4895, Clarksville, Tenn.; John J. Nemeth, Post 7175, Millington, Tenn.; Andrew J. Higgins, Jr., Post 2773, Denison, Tex.; Harold H. Rodgers, Post 2773, Denison, Tex.; C. W. Schnitker, Post 2773, Denison, Tex.; Floyd T. Cook, Post 2773, Denison, Tex.; H. L. Stephens, Post 8248, La Marque, Tex.; Russell Tarrell, Post 5274, Platteville, Wis.; Harry T. Laughlin, Post 1881, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Utah Ranks Second in Order of Parade Contest

ANOTHER SPECIAL salute for outstanding membership achievement goes this month to the Dept. of Utah and its Commander, Andrew W. Clements, as the result of membership figure tabulations at the National Headquarters as of May 31. Utah has forged ahead until it now ranks second to Arizona nationally in the Order of Parade contest. Its percentage score is 102.41.

The Dept. of Utah can not compete in the Commander-of-the-Month contest since its membership on Dec. 31, 1961, was less than 2,000 members.



Andrew W. Clements

ASSISTANT MANAGER WANTED AT V.F.W. NATIONAL HOME

● Applications for Assistant Manager to Edward G. Plumer, who has been named Manager, are being considered by the Board of Trustees. All candidates should be members of the V.F.W. Applications should be in writing, accompanied by snapshot or photograph. Give name, address, telephone number, age, family status, education, complete employment record.

Business experience, especially in executive or managerial capacity, desirable. Candidates should have congenial personality and ability for close teamwork.

Applications may be submitted to A. E. Littlefield, Sec.-Treas., V.F.W. National Home, Eaton Rapids, Mich., before Aug. 5, 1962.

SEVEN DIVISION CONTEST

• All standings are based on per capita tax transmittals received at National Headquarters and postmarked through May 31, 1962

DIVISION I (Departments over 45,000)	
1. Minnesota	99.21
2. Michigan	97.81
3. New York	95.90
4. Illinois	95.76
5. Ohio	95.71
6. California	95.40
7. Pennsylvania	95.14

DIVISION II (Departments between 30,000 and 45,000)	
1. New Jersey	100.76
2. Massachusetts	100.56
3. Indiana	99.24
4. Kansas	96.70
5. Texas	91.86

DIVISION III (Departments between 20,000 and 30,000)	
1. Georgia	102.32
2. Nebraska	100.69
3. Missouri	98.03
4. Iowa	97.83
5. Tennessee	96.99
6. Wisconsin	94.62

DIVISION IV (Departments between 15,000 and 20,000)	
1. Connecticut	101.57
2. Alabama	101.48
3. Washington	98.94
4. West Virginia	96.67
5. North Carolina	95.89
6. Mississippi	95.74
7. Kentucky	92.29

DIVISION V (Departments between 10,000 and 15,000)	
1. Louisiana	101.71
2. Maryland	99.91
3. Florida	97.93
4. South Dakota	96.73
5. Colorado	95.64
6. Virginia	95.44
7. Oklahoma	91.42

DIVISION VI (Departments between 5,000 and 10,000)	
1. Arizona	106.57
2. Rhode Island	100.27
3. New Mexico	98.63
4. Maine	96.82
5. Montana	95.31
6. North Dakota	95.28
7. Wyoming	95.17
8. Oregon	93.92
9. Arkansas	93.09
10. New Hampshire	92.17
11. South Carolina	92.17

DIVISION VII (Departments under 5,000)	
1. Utah	102.41
2. Hawaii	101.79
3. District of Columbia	97.77
4. Nevada	96.85
5. Idaho	95.62
6. Delaware	93.59
7. Vermont	90.01
8. Panama Canal Zone	83.52
9. Alaska	81.90

ORDER OF PARADE

National Average—96.86

1. Arizona	106.57	27. Kansas	96.70
2. Utah	102.41	28. West Virginia	96.67
3. Georgia	102.32	29. New York	95.90
4. Hawaii	101.79	30. North Carolina	95.89
5. Louisiana	101.71	31. Illinois	95.76
6. Connecticut	101.57	32. Mississippi	95.74
7. Alabama	101.48	33. Ohio	95.71
8. New Jersey	100.76	34. Colorado	95.64
9. Nebraska	100.69	35. —	95.62
10. Massachusetts	100.56	36. Virginia	95.44
11. Rhode Island	100.27	37. California	95.40
12. Maryland	99.91	38. North Dakota	95.31
13. Indiana	99.24	39. Wyoming	95.28
14. Minnesota	99.21	40. Oregon	95.17
15. Washington	98.94	41. Pennsylvania	95.14
16. New Mexico	98.80	42. Wisconsin	94.62
17. Maine	98.63	43. Arkansas	93.92
18. Missouri	98.03	44. Delaware	93.59
19. Florida	97.93	45. New Hampshire	93.09
20. Iowa	97.83	46. Kentucky	92.29
21. Michigan	97.81	47. South Carolina	92.17
22. District of Columbia	97.77	48. Texas	91.86
23. Tennessee	96.99	49. Oklahoma	91.42
24. Nevada	96.85	50. Vermont	90.01
25. Montana	96.82	51. Panama Canal Zone	83.52
26. South Dakota	96.73	52. Alaska	81.90

POSTS OF 1,000 OR MORE MEMBERS

112 Wichita, Kansas	2,519	548 Morgantown, West Virginia	1,288
1990 Greeneville, Tennessee	2,069	155 Johnstown, Pennsylvania	1,263
668 Birmingham, Alabama	1,961	2193 Maywood, Illinois	1,240
3382 Kingsport, Tennessee	1,838	1857 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	1,215
283 Kingston, Pennsylvania	1,837	3579 Park Ridge, Illinois	1,205
1874 Grand Forks, North Dakota	1,822	1650 Topeka, Kansas	1,205
2702 Huntsville, Alabama	1,689	1114 Evansville, Indiana	1,204
131 Lincoln, Nebraska	1,612	2166 Elizabethton, Tennessee	1,204
687 Jackson, Mississippi	1,606	271 Bronx, New York	1,178
47 Uniontown, Pennsylvania	1,561	3181 Florence, South Carolina	1,174
4848 Chattanooga, Tennessee	1,554	2055 Centralia, Illinois	1,164
428 St. Cloud, Minnesota	1,487	Blue Island, Illinois	1,121
1216 Austin, Minnesota	1,446	West Los Angeles, California	1,104
2825 Chicago Heights, Illinois	1,413	9723 Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands	1,064
49 Mobile, Alabama	1,413	249 Butler, Pennsylvania	1,050
628 Sioux Falls, South Dakota	1,363	4919 Sheffield, Alabama	1,046
762 Fargo, North Dakota	1,354	254 Hartford, Connecticut	1,034
3851 Carmi, Illinois	1,313	401 Albuquerque, New Mexico	1,031
589 Hazleton, Pennsylvania	1,304	577 Tulsa, Oklahoma	1,024
6896 Detroit, Michigan	1,301	1804 Norristown, Pennsylvania	1,000

COMMANDERS OF THE MONTH



Arnold C. Ringstad
MINNESOTA



Edward A. Duva
NEW JERSEY



Julian M. Brisendine
GEORGIA



James L. Lushy
CONNECTICUT



Joseph E. Nicotro
LOUISIANA



Kenton E. Scott
ARIZONA



Robert E. Sargent
DIST. OF COLUMBIA

• The Commander-of-the Month title in Division IV changed hands again during the month of May as Commander James Lushy, Connecticut, came back to regain the title he lost last month to Commander Rayce N. Hughes, Alabama. It made three wins for Lushy to four for Hughes.

All of the Commanders in the other six Divisions retained their titles. Following are the Commanders-of-the-Month for May with their total number of wins:

Arnold C. Ringstad, Div. I, Minn. (5); Edward A. Duva, Div. II, N.J. (2); Julian M. Brisendine, Div. III, Ga. (5); James Lushy, Div. IV, Conn. (3); Joseph E. Nicotro, Div. V, La. (8); Kenton E. Scott, Div. VI, Ariz. (8); Robert E. Sargent, Div. VII, Dist. of Col. (8).

Departments with a 1961 membership of less than 2,000 members as of Dec. 31, 1961, are not eligible for this contest.



POST NEWS

Toledo, Ohio

● The security of the Freedom 7 space capsule, in which Col. John Glenn orbited the earth in space, was turned over to V.F.W. Posts of the Lucas County, Ohio, Council, when it was put on display here recently. The Council maintained a security guard for the 24 hours it was exhibited to citizens. Council Commander Vern Siebert purchased a freedom bond on behalf of Post 2898, Toledo, as did Commander William Bowles for the Department of Ohio. The bonds were purchased by way of supporting and showing confidence in the United States Space Program.

The Project Mercury space capsule is now on tour of the country for view by the people. Packed into its 6 x 9-foot cabin are miles of wire, controls, switches, and a multitude of instruments. Edmund J. Gravett, and Joseph A. Sullivan, U.S. Treasury Department agents, turned over the security of the capsule to V.F.W. members in a brief ceremony held before it was put on display.

Walterboro, South Carolina

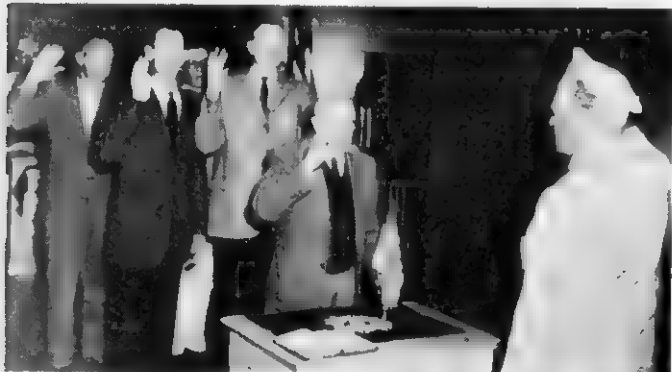
● Motorists traveling U.S. Highway 15 near here over the Memorial Day weekend were startled by what appeared to be a bad wreck along the roadside. A figure was slumped over the steering wheel of a motor car with a smashed front and another still form was lying beside the vehicle covered by a blanket.

Motorists who stopped for a closer look were relieved to find the figures were dummies. The motorists were offered coffee and soft drinks by members of V.F.W. Post 6936, Walterboro, who sponsored the exhibit to make drivers more conscious of road safety. The exhibit was one phase of a safety campaign being conducted this summer by the Post. A sign by the exhibit announced: Stop Driver Fatigue. This Could Be You. Free Coffee. Cold Drinks.

Indianapolis, Indiana

● Following the recent death of Irvan R. Holley, a member of V.F.W. Post 908, his will disclosed he had bequeathed his entire life savings, \$12,483.97, to the V.F.W. National Home at Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Comrade Holley's will requested that the money be donated through his Post where he had been an active member since joining it in February of 1931. Comrade Holley served in France with the 466th Engineer Pontoon Train of the A.E.F.



Tom Atherstone, 90, (center) Spanish-American War veteran, is shown receiving the oath of obligation when he joined Post 6849, Spreckels, Calif., last Feb. 15 on the 64th anniversary of the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine. Administering the oath is Past Dist. 12 Commander Win Stivers. Also shown taking the oath are, left to right, (front row) Hoyt Jeffers and Blaine Ray, and (back row) Phil Price and Henry Ferrasci.

Schaller, Iowa

● This community styles itself the "Popcorn Capital of the World," and in keeping with that designation, Post 4704 has donated a total of 450 pounds of popcorn since last fall to the Iowa Soldiers Home at Marshalltown and the Veterans Dormitory at Clinton, Iowa.

Crestline, Ohio

● More than 300 persons attended the fourth annual talent contest sponsored by Post 2920 recently. It was judged by a panel composed of Commander William Bowles, the mayor of Crestline and mayors of six neighboring communities. After reviewing more than 30 acts they selected an instrumental trio, a violinist and a baton twirler as winners.

Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee

● Youthful kite and marble champions were selected here April 14 following a day of competitions sponsored by Post 6975. Bobby Otey won the right to represent the Post at the National V.F.W. Marble Tournament. Runner-up was Curtis Thurston. In the kite flying category seven awards were made.

Fort Wayne, Indiana

● When veterans of the 6th U. S. Engineers of World War I hold a reunion here this year, Aug. 17-19, they will meet in a modern stone structure built by one of their number for use as the organization's national headquarters. Eric A. Scott, a Fort Wayne brickmason of only moderate means, constructed the building on a tree-studded, 40-acre tract, without financial assistance, and named it the Major General Edmund L. Daley Memorial Hall. Scott is an 18-year member of Post 857, Fort Wayne.

In addition to providing the 6th Engineers with a headquarters, the building houses a war museum and is used without charge by civic groups. The museum contains some original World War I historical documents and weapons dating from that time through the Korean conflict. It is Scott's hope the museum will promote patriotism and preserve the memory of servicemen.

Las Vegas, Nevada

● Although called "Operation Santa Claus" it is a project carried on the year around by Past Commander John C. "Fox-hole" Hollings, Post 1753. For the past 12 years Hollings has successfully collected contributions from Las Vegas to provide hospitalized veterans with supplies not furnished by the Veterans Administration. Heavy contributors to "Operation Santa Claus" are the gambling casinos which donate used playing cards, ashtrays and matches. For his many efforts on behalf of hospitalized veterans, Hollings has received seven citations of merit. Six came from organized veterans groups and the last was awarded him by the Veterans Administration.



These vivacious belles from Connecticut were the finalists in a recent competition to select a queen and two attendants for the V.F.W. Department. Crowned Queen (left center) was Nancy McGettrick, sponsored by Post 5095, East Hampton. She is standing beside Dept. Commander James Lusby. The queen's attendants are (left) Beverly Roberts, sponsored by Post 7666, Guilford, and Pauline Serva, from Post 1330, Oakdale.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

General Orders No. 10

1961-62 Series

- The Department Quartermaster will, not later than July 15, 1962, transmit to National Headquarters all National dues in his possession as required by Section 517 of the National By-Laws and Manual of Procedure. Such reports and dues payments will complete Post membership strength reports upon which representation in the National Convention will be tabulated.
- Posts which conducted Buddy Poppy sales during the Memorial Day period will remit promptly to their Department Quartermasters.
- Attention of all Department, County Council and Post Commanders is directed to Section 213 of the National By-Laws: "Any Post in arrears for membership reports, National, Department, County Council or District dues, poppy money, supply money, or other financial obligations, or failing to have the office of Quartermaster bonded, or failing to submit quarterly Post Trustees Report of Audit shall be deprived of all representation in County Council meetings, District, Department and National Conventions."
- Announcement is made of the consolidation of Brooklyn-Curtis Bay Memorial Post No. 2916, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Maryland, and Francis Scott Key Post No. 5367, Baltimore, Maryland, the consolidated Post to be known as Brooklyn-Curtis Bay Memorial Post No. 2916, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Announcement is made of the consolidation of Van Buren Post No. 1211, Bloomington, Michigan, and Leathers-Crouse Post No. 8464, Brecksville, Michigan, the consolidated Post to be known as Van Buren Post No. 1214, Bloomington, Michigan.
- Announcement is made of the consolidation of Potomac Post No. 1085, Washington, D. C., and U. S. Naval Gun Factory Post No. 3819, Washington, D. C., the consolidated Post to be known as U. S. Naval Gun Factory Post No. 1085, Washington, D. C.
- Announcement is made of the consolidation of Collins-Hughes Post No. 3136, Mount Solon, Virginia, and Click-Myers Post No. 9636, Spring Creek, Virginia, the consolidated Post to be known as Collins-Hughes Post No. 3136, Mount Solon, Virginia.
- Announcement is made of the consolidation of Dunbar Post No. 1444, Roanoke, Virginia, and Franklin-Jones Post No. 1503, Lynchburg, Virginia, the consolidated Post to be known as Dunbar Post No. 1444, Roanoke, Virginia.
- Announcement is made of the consolidation of Admiral Yates Stirling, Sr., Federal Post No. 110, Brooklyn, New York, and New York Naval Ship No. 126, Brooklyn, New York, the consolidated Post to be known as New York Naval Ship-Admiral Yates Stirling, Sr., Post No. 126, Brooklyn, New York.
- Announcement is made of the change of location of Savannah River Post No. 5877 from New Ellenton, South Carolina to Aiken-New Ellenton, South Carolina, in accordance with Section 206 of the National By-Laws.
- Announcement is hereby made of the authorization of charters to the following Posts:

No. 162, Northvale, N. J.	No. 9041, Inkster, Mich.
No. 848, Metuchen, N. J.	No. 9323, Moab, Utah
No. 4861, Pace, Fla.	No. 9191, Dayton, Ohio
No. 8854, St. Paul, Minn.	No. 9968, San Ramon Village, Calif.

Official:
JULIAN DICKENSON
Adjutant General

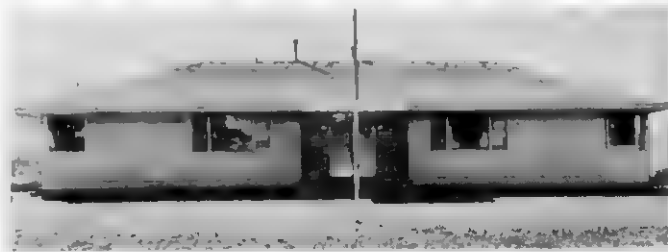
By Command of:
ROBERT E. HANSEN
Commander-in-Chief



An array of legal talent was called upon to judge V.F.W. Post community service scrapbooks in the Dept. of New York. Judges in the annual competition were, seated, left to right: Judge Louis I. Kaplan, New York City Commissioner of Investigations; Judge Alexander Del Giorno of the State Court of Claims; Presiding Justice Edwin R. Lynde, Nassau County District Courts; U. S. Representative Seymour Halpern, N.Y., member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee. Standing, left to right, are Dept. Junior Vice Commander Heyman Rothbart, Municipal Court Justice and V.F.W. Kings County Commander Franklin W. Morton and Dept. Community Service Chairman Christian J. Thost. The contest winner in the Department was Post 2477, Jackson Heights, L.I., N.Y.



Burning the mortgage on the home of Post 374, Arcade, N.Y. which was conceived in 1953 with the purchase of a lot, are (left to right) Post Adjutant George Blackmon, Robert E. Lester, Lewis H. Sampson, Louis E. Schroeder, Maurice Hopkins, Jr., Commander Leo P. Decker, Gilbert L. Gibbon, Post Commander Dale B. Kile. The \$40,000 home is pictured below.



An inlaid Cross of Malta is featured in the floor design of the elaborate home of Post 6251, Cheektowaga, N.Y. The walls are paneled with Philippine mahogany and its meeting room, ball room and recreation room can collectively accommodate 850 persons. A kitchen and bar complete the facilities which are located on six acres of land on a highway.

Veterans Insurance to Undergo Speed-up

• New electronic communications equipment capable of transmitting information over telephone lines at a rate of 3,000 words per minute is slated for installation this summer at the Veterans Administration Insurance Processing Center in Philadelphia.

It will be the first step in a communications improvement program being instituted by the Veterans Administration for its Department of Insurance. Major insurance centers at Denver, Colo., and St. Paul, Minn., will be similarly equipped later.

An order to install the magnetic tape terminals was received by the Digitronics Corporation, April 3. Its operation is expected to considerably reduce the time presently required to process veterans insurance accounts and correspondence.

THE GREAT MINNESOTA INDIAN WAR

(Continued from page 12)

they grumbled as menacingly as their brothers to the south about the traders' claims.

In 1858, hoping to increase annuity payments, Sioux chieftains signed away another million acres of land along the north side of the Minnesota River for 30 cents an acre. After outrageous traders' claims had again been satisfied, the Lower Sioux received little cash and the Upper Sioux only half the amount due them. Adding to their baleful attitude had been the severe winter of 1861-62. Crop failures the previous fall had kept the Indians on starvation rations and many had died.

The treaty had promised the Sioux their annuities "so soon as the prairie grass is high enough for pasture"—late in June or early July. But August came in 1862, and the money had yet to arrive.

Early in August, Little Crow obtained the Indian agent's pledge that provisions would be provided. This promise was not kept and the chief made demands the traders extend his people credit. These demands were harshly refused and the fire of Sioux tempers fanned to a bright heat by Andrew J. Myrick, a Lower Agency storekeeper. He callously remarked: "If they are hungry, let them eat grass."

The Sunday of Aug. 17, 1862, dawned bright and clear. Little Crow, who to appearances had adopted the Christian faith, put on a suit and a broad-brimmed hat, and attended services at the Episcopal chapel near the Lower Agency. He listened attentively to the sermon of the Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, then returned to his home, unaware of the bloody work fate was preparing for him on the morrow.

Meanwhile, the incident that was to prod awake a monstrous war was taking place in Acton Township, Meeker County. Four Sioux Indians were making their way homeward from a discouraging hunting expedition. Upon coming to a settler's cottage they demanded whiskey and became engaged in a target shoot. Later on, they killed five of the settlers and stole several horses. The slayers then galloped into their village and told their exciting story to the alarmed tribesmen.

Chiefs Mankato, Wabasha, Traveling Hail and Big Eagle, were among warriors who awakened Little Crow at his house near the Lower Agency shortly after midnight and told him of the Acton murders. According to Chief Big Eagle, at first Little Crow ridiculed the plan to war on the whites.

"I am neither a coward nor a fool," Little Crow told the others, "You are

like little children who know not what they are doing. The white men are like the locusts when they fly so thick that the whole sky is a snow storm."

But arguments for the war were strong. Those in favor pointed out that many of the young white warriors were busily engaged on southern battlefields.

Little Crow was finally persuaded to accept command of the Indian forces although he branded the proposed conflict sheer folly. Before the council disbanded Little Crow ordered an immediate attack on the Lower Agency.

The Lower Agency consisted of trading stores, houses, shops and barns situated high on a south bluff overlooking the Minnesota River. August 18 dawned warm and sunny to disclose a large party of armed and painted Sioux surrounding the Agency. At a prearranged signal, firing commenced.

In panic, Andrew Myrick dropped from a second story window of his store but was overtaken before he could reach cover in a nearby growth of brush. His corpse was later found with grass stuffed in the mouth.

Twenty persons were killed in the attack, approximately 10 persons were captured and 47 escaped.

The 47 fortunates, to a great extent, owed their lives to an heroic ferryman identified as Charlie Martell.

The temptation to flee his post must have been great, but Martell used his ferry to transport others to safety across the river and in the process was killed himself. A small granite marker, obscured by brush and trees on the north side of the river, honors the brave ferryman to this day.

Those who escaped hastened to Fort Ridgely, 13 miles to the east. Its garrison, on Aug. 18, numbered 74 men commanded by Captain Marsh of Fillmore County.

Captain Marsh mustered 45 enlisted men, and with an interpreter, Peter Quinn, traveled quickly towards the Lower Agency. At the fort he left a 19-year-old lieutenant, Thomas P. Gere, and 29 men.

When the soldiers arrived at the ferry they found it invitingly moored on the north river bank. A shot rang out, followed by a volley, and approximately 12 soldiers fell dead or mortally wounded. His position was indefensible, so Marsh led his men through a thicket two miles downstream, only to find more Indians.

His escape route cut off, Marsh and his men waded into the river and began swimming for the south bank. Although a strong swimmer, the captain was seized with a cramp and drowned.

A 19-year-old sergeant, John F. Bishop, then took command. Amidst a hail of Indian fire churning the water white, Bishop reached the opposite bank with 20 men, five of whom were wounded. He later re-crossed the river at another point and led his men back to Fort Ridgely. Eight other infantrymen, non-swimmers who did not attempt to follow Marsh across the river, also eluded the Indians and returned to the fort safely.

The Sioux were exulted at their first skirmish with white soldiers. Twenty-four soldiers had been killed, including the commander, while only one Indian had lost his life. Little Crow's warriors were instilled with confidence. In the words of one Indian:

"We found we could kill the white men like sheep."

Flushed with victory, the Sioux launched a reign of death and terror in the Minnesota valley. War parties fell upon frontier homesteads and in many instances whole families were wiped out. In other cases, only the men were killed and the women and children made captives. The Sioux stole cattle, horses and oxen, loaded wagons with plunder and torched barns, haystacks, dwellings and crops. A later Congressional investigation showed that free-booting whites had taken advantage of the situation to loot and burn as well.

The war was at first tremendously one sided. Few Indians lost their lives while hundreds of settlers were killed. Many settlers did not own guns and some who did were too panic stricken to use them.

More than 200 persons fleeing before the Sioux storm took refuge at Fort Ridgely. The fort had represented immediate safety, but the refugees now viewed their haven with apprehension. It was situated north of the river on prairie tableland 150 feet above the valley. Deep ravines flanked it offering attackers cover within musket range. Open prairie extended to its northwest.

Fort Ridgely was a collection of detached and unfortified buildings. It had no stockade and its youthful commander, Lieutenant Gere, was ill with the mumps. Only 22 soldiers were certified for active duty and absence of a well for fresh water compounded the dilemma.

The most ironic incident of the entire uprising occurred about noon, Aug. 19, when a stage coach pulled-up at the fort accompanied by four guards. The Sioux annuity money had arrived—\$71,000 in gold—not a dollar short, but most assuredly a day late. Its earlier arrival probably would have forestalled the uprising but now it was only an added responsibility. The kegs of money were hidden in one of the buildings.

Chiefs Little Crow, Mankato and Big Eagle, recognized the importance of assaulting Fort Ridgely immediately, but

the younger braves set up a clamor to attack nearby New Ulm. At New Ulm there were stores to loot and pretty girls to capture. The delay caused by the Indian debate over the two objectives permitted the fort to be reinforced by the arrival of Lieutenant Sheehan and his men. They had covered 42 miles in a forced night march upon hearing of the uprising while enroute to Fort Ripley. Sheehan relieved the ailing Gere of command. More reinforcements also arrived in the form of the Renville Rangers, a company of volunteers recruited for the Civil War. They were under the command of Thomas J. Galbraith, who had been the Indian agent at the Upper Agency. The fort now had 180 men for its defense and artillery—a 6-pound field piece, and two 12-pound mountain howitzers.

A portion of the Sioux fighting force decided to attack New Ulm without their leaders sanction. Apprised of their coming, town residents prepared some crude defenses. Sheriff Charles Roos, and Jacob Nix, a citizen with military experience, organized about 40 men with guns in two militia units and others were armed with pitch forks. Barricades were erected around a 3-block area in the heart of the town where brick buildings could be defended. Women and children were packed into structures within the perimeter of defense. One, The Dakota House, became so crowded the women were forced to discard the hoops from their skirts.

"We laughed in spite of our danger," a survivor later recalled.

The first Sioux assault on New Ulm came about 3 o'clock the afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 19, when approximately 100 mounted warriors appeared on the bluff behind the town and began firing. They advanced behind the cover of buildings outside the barricades and smoke produced by torching a few. A storm of bullets was poured into the town's defenses. The militia replied with volleys that staved the savage rush. A few Indians gained the cover of a building near the barricades and raised havoc with a hail of accurate fire. Daniel G. Shillock led a charge and flushed the Sioux from the building.

Sixteen townsmen, who had gone to warn settlers of the uprising and recruit help, abruptly arrived at the outskirts of town. They were immediately attacked and 11 were soon killed. Surrounded by howling warriors, Luther C. Ives lashed his horses into a wild gallop and slammed his wagon through the Indian lines to reach the barricades. Four others followed Ives in another wagon, bowling Sioux topsy-turvy.

Late that afternoon a thunderstorm dampened Indian enthusiasm for the battle. They decided to withdraw when scouts reported the approach of Judge Charles E. Flandrau, a member of the Minnesota Supreme Court, leading 125

frontier guards from St. Peter and LeSueur. With them were three physicians, including William W. Mayo of LeSueur. He was the father of Dr. William J. Mayo and Dr. Charles H. Mayo, who developed the well known medical center at Rochester, Minn.

More reinforcements arrived the following day and Flandrau was elected colonel to take command.

The morning of Aug. 20, tensions mounted at Fort Ridgely. Hundreds of warriors encircled the post and attack was imminent.

Leading a band of warriors, Little Crow launched the battle with a diversionary action shortly after noon. His group made a distracting demonstration at the fort's west side, filling the air with battle cries and making mock rushes on horseback. The main body of warriors suddenly struck at the northwest corner of the fort through a ravine. The attack was signaled by a crescendo of savage howls and a rain of fire. Ex-



posed on the parade ground, one of Lt. Sheehan's soldiers was killed outright and another badly wounded.

"Take cover and fire at will," Sheehan roared.

Amidst a hail of Indian bullets, J. C. Whipple, a Mexican War veteran, spun his cannon into position at the northeast of the parade ground, Sgt. James G. McGrew exposed himself to a withering fire in stationing his 12-pounder at the northwest corner. The muzzles of the weapons were trained to converge where the Indians were thickest. At a signal from McGrew, they were touched off simultaneously and a heavy volley of musket fire followed in support. The fire power thus generated drove the Sioux back to the ravine.

Meanwhile, Sergeant Jones and another artilleryman, Dennis O'Shea, had their hands full discouraging supporting Sioux attacks from the south and west. However, they consistently drove the attackers back with blasts from their 6-pounder.

After these rushes were stymied, the Sioux continued a harassing fire from

a more respectful distance. Lt. Sheehan formed a detail and rescued ammunition from magazines on the exposed prairie under the cover of McGrew's gun. After dark the Indians withdrew to the Lower Agency. They had never before encountered artillery and it had shattered their psychological poise, gained by earlier victories. The Sioux feared the "rotten balls,"—their name for the howitzer shells which flew to pieces.

The heavens clouded, seemingly in somber disapproval of the conflict which had raged below. Thunder reverberated in the valley and heavy rainfall descended. It continued until the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 22, when Little Crow returned reinforced by tribesmen of the Upper Sioux. About 800 warriors moved quietly towards the fort to commence the second attack.

Bullets hammered and whined against buildings and a savage symphony of battle cries accompanied the attack. Sheehan's men poured in hot volleys of musket fire and the Indian ranks broke.

The strategy next selected by Little Crow was to wear down the defenders with a constant fire—then gain the parade ground with a charge and overwhelm the soldiers in close fighting.

To lead this charge he selected Chief Mankato. As hundreds of warriors prepared to attack, the cannons were set to catch the mouth of the ravine in a cross fire and were double charged with canister. The cannons roared and the gallant Indians spearheading the charge were mangled by the blast.

It was too much for the Sioux. Almost 100 of their number had been knocked out of action and their leader, Little Crow, had been wounded. He watched sadly as his braves retreated under the withering cannon blasts. His prediction that war against the whites would be "sheer folly" was coming true.

The importance of the Indian repulse at Fort Ridgely was aptly summed up later by Chief Big Eagle, who had taken an active part in the battle. He said:

"We thought the fort was a door to the valley as far as St. Paul, and that if we got through the door nothing could stop us this side of the Mississippi. But the defenders of the fort were very brave and kept the door shut."

The morning of Saturday, Aug. 23, lookouts at New Ulm observed smoke spiraling into the sky from the direction of Fort Ridgely. The Indians had set the fires to give the impression the fort had fallen and that an attack on New Ulm from the north was impending. Flandrau fell for the ruse. He sent a detachment of 75 men north across the river. This unit was cut off by the Sioux and forced to fight a retreat away from the town.

About 9:30 o'clock that morning approximately 650 braves under Chiefs Mankato, Wabasha and Big Eagle, emerged from the woods onto the prairie

west of New Ulm and formed a long curved skirmishing line. Little Crow was out of action from his wound.

A command of men had been instructed by Flandrau to meet the Sioux advance well outside the barricades. They broke under the Indian's charge, but Flandrau rallied his men and after a hot exchange was able to regain some of the buildings.

The Sioux torched houses and advanced behind the smoke screen. About 3 o'clock that afternoon, some 60 came howling towards the defenders. This time Flandrau's inexperienced soldiers held their ground.

The Sioux continued their harassment the next morning at long range and it was decided to evacuate the town. There was a critical shortage of food and ammunition, and epidemics threatened the non-combatants who had been huddled for five days in cellars and close rooms.

Thus it was that 153 wagons loaded with women, children and wounded, plus a large number of refugees on foot, began an exodus from New Ulm.

The defenders of New Ulm suffered 34 dead and 60 wounded. How many Indians were killed is not known.

The successful defense of Fort Ridgely and New Ulm undoubtedly saved towns farther down the river from attack and contributed largely to stemming the tide of the uprising.

The war entered its second phase—an organized military effort to defeat and punish the Sioux and secure the release of their many captives.

For this purpose, Governor Alexander Ramsey commissioned Henry H. Sibley a colonel and put him at the head of an expedition. He had learned the Sioux country, language and customs as a trader for the American Fur Company.

At the head of 10 companies comprising 940 recruits of the Sixth Minnesota Regiment, and supported by 400 volunteer cavalymen, Sibley lifted the siege at Fort Ridgely on Aug. 28.

On Aug. 31, Sibley sent out a detail of 170 men towards the Lower Agency to bury victims of the uprising. The first night out a camp site was selected near Birch Coulee.

That night 200 warriors led by Big Eagle, Mankato, Gray Bird and Red Legs surrounded the camp and waited for dawn to attack.

Shortly before dawn, Private William L. Hart, a sentinel, detected Indians moving in the grass and fired at them.

The Sioux retaliated and within the first few minutes of battle 30 soldiers were wounded.

Sounds of the battle carried all the way to Fort Ridgely, 16 miles up the valley, and Sibley immediately dispatched a relief party of 240 men under the command of Colonel McPhail. A detachment of Sioux intercepted McPhail's column and maneuvered with

such bravado the commander thought himself surrounded. He sent Lieutenant Sheehan back to Ridgely for reinforcements. Sibley left the fort with the remainder of his command and reached McPhail by midnight. Next morning the column proceeded to Birch Coulee, shelling the countryside as it went dispersing the Sioux.

When Sibley arrived at the encampment, he found 13 men and 90 horses dead, 47 men severely wounded, and many more with lesser injuries.

The survivors were weak and exhausted, having withstood a 31-hour siege largely without food and water. Tents were riddled and debris littered the camp.

Sibley settled down at Fort Ridgely to await reinforcements before taking to the field again.

Fort Abercrombie on the Red River in Dakota territory was attacked by the Yankton Sioux on Sept. 3, 6 and 29. But it successfully withstood a 2-month siege.

Many settlers fled the frontier in panic, but others were determined to fight. At Forest City, settlers worked in frantic haste against time to build a stockade. It was completed in 24 hours and as the last log was fitted in place, a Sioux war party attacked. The warriors had to satisfy themselves with plundering and burning houses, and killing a few foolish persons who had refused the stockade's refuge.

The job of obtaining men, arms and ammunition to combat the Sioux fell largely to Governor Ramsey. He deluged the governors of other states, the War Department in Washington, and President Lincoln with pleas for help. Unfortunately, the war with the South was going badly at the time, and instead of providing Minnesota with help, Lincoln sent out a request for more men. Ramsey protested Minnesota could not provide any more troops and needed an extension of the draft because of the uprising. Lincoln replied on Aug. 27:

"Attend to the Indians. If the draft cannot proceed of course it will not proceed. Necessity knows no law. The Government cannot extend the time."

But on Sept. 5, Lincoln finally succumbed to Ramsey's pleas and named Maj. Gen. John Pope commander of a newly created Military Department of the Northwest. Sibley received cartridges, clothing and combat tested troops from southern battlefields—270 infantrymen of the Third Minnesota Regiment.

On Sept. 19, Sibley marched leading a column of 1,619 men and four days later camped at Lone Tree Lake. It was mistaken for Wood Lake, 3½ miles to the west. The engagement that ensued was thus misnamed, "The Battle of Wood Lake."

After dark about 700 to 1,000 Sioux braves held a council of war not far

from Sibley's camp. Little Crow decided to wait for morning and ambush the troops along the road.

By dawn the Indians had positioned themselves in tall prairie grass along the road near the soldiers' camp.

Without orders, a few soldiers hitched teams to several wagons and started across the prairie in the direction of the Upper Agency gardens three miles to the north.

"They came on over the prairie," said Big Eagle, "right where part of our line was. Some of the wagons were not in the road, and if they had kept straight on would have driven right over our men as they lay in the grass. At last they came so close that our men had to rise up and fire."

Several soldiers were wounded and others leaped from the wagons to return the fire. The remainder of the Third charged from the camp to rescue their comrades. The Indians retreated under this assault, fanned out and threatened to envelop the Third and flank the camp simultaneously. Sibley ordered the Third back to avoid being cut off. To deal with flanking Indians infiltrating a ravine he ordered it blasted with cannon fire.

After two hours of fruitless skirmishing and maneuvering, Little Crow realized the folly of continuing the engagement. Fate had robbed him of the surprise element upon which his strategy had hinged. The war chieftain ordered a withdrawal and quit the field unpursued. One incident triggering his decision to retreat was the death of Chief Mankato. The brave Sioux had been killed by a cannon ball.

While "The Battle of Wood Lake" took place, Upper Sioux who had stayed friendly to the whites raided Little Crow's camp and rescued 269 captives. They moved them to their own camp nearby and dug rifle pits to defend them from Little Crow should he take issue.

But the Lower Sioux Chieftain was beyond caring about captives when he and his warriors returned from the field. He and Chiefs Shakopee, Red Middle Voice, Medicine Bottle and other leaders of the uprising, hastily gathered their families and possessions, broke camp and headed for the Dakotas.

The Great Sioux Uprising was at an end.

With colors flying and drums beating, his soldiers in full dress uniform, Sibley entered the Sioux encampment, Sept. 26, three days after the battle. The captives, mostly women and children, were immediately turned over to Sibley. For that reason, the site became known as Camp Release.

Sibley also took about 1,200 Indians into custody who were suspected or known to have been participants in the uprising. On Sept. 28, a 5-man military commission was formed to try the prisoners. By Nov. 5, the commission had

tried 392 prisoners in perfunctory fashion, condemned 303 to death, and sentenced 16 to prison terms.

Both General Pope and Sibley were in favor of executing the condemned prisoners immediately, but decided to give President Lincoln an opportunity to review the sentences. The President put two men to work on the trial transcripts to separate the braves guilty of rape and murder from those who had taken part in military engagements.

On Dec. 4, an angry mob of citizens from Mankato marched on Camp Lincoln intent upon murdering the Indian prisoners. They were stopped by troops and on the following day the captives were moved to Mankato where they could more easily be protected.

Eventually President Lincoln approved the death sentence for only 39 of the captives. The date of execution was later fixed at Dec. 26 and a giant gallows built at Mankato for a mass execution.

Early the morning of Dec. 26 the Sioux began chanting their death songs. The prisoner's chains were removed and their arms bound with cords. On the head of each condemned brave a white cap was placed to be pulled over the face prior to the execution. The warriors strongly protested. They viewed the caps as an added humiliation to being hung—a dog's death to the Sioux. One brave, Tatamina, was reprieved at the last minute.

At 10 o'clock that morning, the 38 condemned warriors were escorted to the scaffold, surrounded by 1,400 soldiers.

The platform upon which the prisoners stood was held in place by a single rope. When the drums rolled the third time, it was cut by William Duley, a survivor of Indian attacks near Lake Shetek.

Thus America's largest mass execution, took place—an ignoble anti-climax to a violent war.

But what of the Sioux war chieftains?

Little Crow was killed the following summer when he returned to Minnesota on a horse stealing foray. He was shot by two white men near Hutchinson as he was picking berries. His killers shot him simply because he was an Indian—and did not discover until later that he was the famous war chieftain.

Shakopee and Medicine Bottle were captured in Canada in 1864 and taken to Fort Snelling where they were tried and condemned to hang—without the benefit of a presidential review.

Their execution was carried out Nov. 11, 1865, at Pilot Knob, the site of the Mendota treaty of 1851 which had produced so many Sioux grievances.

As the two chieftains mounted the scaffold, a railroad locomotive passed nearby, its shrill whistle piercing the morning calm. Pointing to the train, Chief Shakopee is reported to have said:

"As the white man comes in, the Indian goes out."

[The End]

Missile Display Gift of V.F.W.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, DEPT. OF FLORIDA, PRESENTS THREE MISSILE WEAPONS TO THE CITY OF ORLANDO

THREE SLEEK and deadly missile stalwarts of national defense are now on permanent display in downtown Orlando, Fla. They were presented the public by the four V.F.W. Posts of Florida's 8th District in cooperation with the Army and the Martin-Marietta Corporation which produced them.

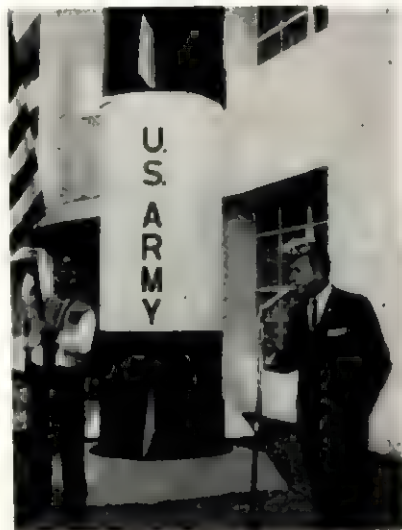
Mounted on concrete pedestals before the modernistic headquarters of Orlando Daily Newspapers, Inc., are the missiles Pershing, Bullpup and Lacrosse. Their presence marks progress in a new epic of military history frequently labeled the "Missile Age."

The four V.F.W. Posts taking part in the missile presentation were Posts 4287, 2093 and 8152, Orlando, and Post 7985, Conway, Fla., Commander Joseph J. Tyminski, Post 4287, who is also Community Service Chairman of the 8th District, officiated at the presentation ceremonies.

The ceremonies also featured a talk by U. S. Senator George Smathers, Florida. In reference to the combined efforts of the V.F.W., the Army and the Martin-Marietta Corporation, Senator Smathers said:

"This is an excellent example of the close cooperation between all the people of an area which is keenly alert to the importance of national defense."

The three missiles presented by the V.F.W. to the citizens of Orlando are real ones which have been used in various phases of research and de-



Commander Joseph J. Tyminski, Post 4287, Orlando, Fla., presents the missile display to the city on behalf of V.F.W. 8th District.

velopment, but never actually launched. Their interior workings have, of course, been removed. Prototypes of all three missiles are in production or operational use with our military forces throughout the world. The Pershing and Lacrosse are Army artillery, surface-to-surface missiles and the Bullpup is an air-to-surface weapon used by the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force.

(Continued on page 38)

The three missiles, mounted before the offices of the Orlando Daily Newspaper, Inc., are from left, the Army's Pershing, the Air Force and Navy Bullpup, and the Army Lacrosse.



DICTIONARY IN DOUBLETALK

(Continued from page 13)

on a sore spot of democracy. But then they keep perfectly mum about . . .

(1) The great progress we have been making in America in wiping out discrimination and broadening equality for all.

(2) Vicious discriminatory practices that go on right in Russia's own back yard.

Yes, Russians discriminate—not against Negroes (their numbers are insignificant) but against Asiatics. In fact they could open the eyes of the worst of bigots.

In Asiatic Russia, with its millions and millions of people, here is what you find: A requirement that top government careers go only to college graduates. But higher education is conducted only in the Russian language (spoken by European Russians). Asiatic Russians as a rule don't speak or understand the language of the colleges. So, how can they go? Not being able to go, how can they qualify for government jobs?

They can't.

● **EASING TENSIONS.** World tensions can be eased, argue the Russians, if the United States gets rid of all overseas bases and withdraws all troops from wherever they might be stationed in the world.

The whole point is whose tensions is Russia interested in easing—hers or ours?

● **ELECTIONS.** In America, when we say we will murder the opposition political candidate, we do—at the polls. In the Communist countries, when they say they'll murder the opposition candidate, they do—period, exclamation point!

● **FREEDOM.** It all depends on whom you're talking about. For the Com-

munist party official, it means freedom to live high off the hog. For the rest of the residents of Iron Curtain lands, it means freedom to think about living high off the hog—as long as you keep your thoughts to yourself.

● **IMPERIALIST.** What the Communists call the United States, usually preceded by "dirty."

Actually, if they took time to read recent history they would discover, to their chagrin, that the U.S. undoubtedly has been one of the least imperialistic nations in all of history.

There was a time, a generation or so ago, when the United States could have followed the sweep of 19th Century expansionism and carved out a huge empire, in the Western Hemisphere and in Asia. Yet imperialism, even then, was farthest from America's mind.

Even when the United States occupied Cuba and the Philippines, the aim was not exploitation; it was to help them learn to help themselves. When they were ready for independence, America granted it willingly, with its blessing. The United States views independence the way newlyweds view marriage. We want to see all other nations free and independent, like ourselves; the newlyweds want to see all their single friends hitched in matrimony, like themselves.

If there's any old-fashioned rip-roarin' imperialism left in the world today, you can find it on the Communist side of the world. Russia holds tightly a great colonial empire consisting of satellite nations. And Red China is making ugly noises with an imperialist ring to them.

● **LIBERATION.** Liberating people from their liberty.

● **MASSES AND CLASSES.** The Communists would have you believe that in

America the upper classes exploit the lower classes.

The trouble is, it is getting more and more difficult to tell one class from another. They wear the same suits; drive the same cars; shop at the same supermarkets; attend the same movies; use the same power mowers on Saturday mornings; visit the same barbers; read the same books and magazines; send their kids to the same schools. If there's any difference, it's that members of the upper classes seem a bit more harassed than members of the lower classes.

In case you really want to see class distinctions that are class distinctions, look inside Russia. There, the party bosses sop up the gravy, and the masses of factory workers and peasants live off the end of the pumpnickel.

● **NEGOTIATION.** You accept my point of view; I accept my point of view. In this way we negotiate an agreement.

● **NEUTRALITY.** Neutrality means being pro-Russian and anti-American. What else?

● **PEACE.** An absence of shooting, giving the democracies an opportunity to go to sleep in the quiet and giving the Communists' countries an opportunity to build up for war.

● **REPUBLIC.** A system consisting of a legislative body which does not legislate; a president who doesn't preside; elections which don't elect; a voice of the people which had better not speak—or else.

● **TREATY.** A handsome hand-lettered parchment document which everybody signs amid popping flash bulbs and cries of "Just one more picture, please." Treaties, like children, believe the Communists are to be seen and not heeded.

● **WAGE SLAVE.** A typical employee in the United States who, after deciding which suit to wear and after downing a hearty breakfast of bacon and eggs, drives to work in his new car, cursing all the other new cars on the highway for causing unnecessary traffic tie-ups.

"When I use a word," said Humpty Dumpty in Lewis Carroll's "Alice In Wonderland," "it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

The Red Humpty Dumpties follow the same rule. Their words mean just what they choose them to mean. And if perchance black means white, and a rose means sour cream, and freedom means tyranny, and happiness means misery—well, that's just the way Red Humpty wants it.

Only for our own protection and our own defense, we had better keep ourselves informed of the vague meanings of Communist words.

If we don't, we might find ourselves embroiled in a *hot peace* with their *disarmaments* blasting away at our shores.

[The End]

V.F.W. MAGAZINE



For his heroism in saving three young children from drowning, a young U.S. Air Force member of the 408th Fighter Group receives a V.F.W. Lifesaving Award from Post 1303, Klamath Falls, Oregon. Airman 1/C Charles R. Douglas (third from right) is pictured receiving the award at Kingsley Field from Post Commander Fred J. Mandella. Others looking on, from the left, are Post Chaplain Ben Bowman, Captain Harry Maxwell, base civil engineer; Colonel Rupert C. Welch, Commanding Officer, 408th Fighter Group, and V.F.W. National Aide-de-Camp Harvey Brannon.

THE PRIDE OF RACINE, WISCONSIN

(Continued from page 3)

he volunteered to fly the lead plane on this historic raid which is credited with having helped to shorten the war by destroying valuable fuel sources and supplies depended upon by the Nazis.

Major Jerstad led the formation into the midst of a withering anti-aircraft barrage and while his plane was still three miles from the target area it was hit and set afire. Ignoring a field suitable for a forced landing he continued on his course and released bombs on his assigned target before his bomber crashed in flames.

The Medal of Honor was presented to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jerstad, of Racine, in the Holy Communion Church there, on Nov. 21, 1943. Major Jerstad was a drummer in the Racine Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps in the early 1930's.

Other former members of the unit have given their lives in the Armed Forces also, and several have suffered combat wounds.

Some former corpsmen were with National Guard units in the Philippines prior to the outbreak of World War II hostilities, many of them in Medical Company B of Racine. A few have remained in the service. One, Captain Dean Gausche, is now a member of the Training Staff at the U. S. Air Force Academy.

Many alumni of the organization are active with youth organizations, through such service groups as the V.F.W., and several of them were instrumental in forming the Junior Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps at Racine in 1957.

Following World War II, there came a period of increased activity and travel. The corps responded to an avalanche of invitations to perform in many Wisconsin communities and those of neighboring states. Since 1946 it has traveled thousands of miles. Its journeys have carried it to both coasts of the United States and

sections of Canada. It has actively participated at all of the National Jamborees. Throughout the years the Racine Scout Corps has compiled an outstanding record of response to performance requests for civic and patriotic events.

By 1957 applications by Scouts to join this now famous marching unit swelled to such proportions that it was decided to organize a junior corps. Younger boys are seasoned in the junior corps to take their eventual place with the senior marching unit. So enthusiastic are Scouts about the junior organization that its membership at times has reached 120 boys. During the 1959 season it participated in 21 events, in 1960—28, and in 1961—31.

Last year the junior unit tackled its first competitive event and won fifth place at the Department of Wisconsin Veterans of Foreign Wars Contest, and sixth place at the Lions International Parade at Chicago. It capped these activities by taking first place at the Zion, Ill., celebration on Labor Day. Other honors have since been conferred upon the junior segment for its many activities. Both the senior and junior drum and bugle corps units are sponsored by V.F.W. Post 1391.

Local support and adult guidance of these musical scouting groups has never waned since their formation. This year there are 60 adult volunteers actively working with more than 170 boys comprising the two musical Scouting units. Many V.F.W. members serve in capacities of guidance and leadership. At times these leaders must feel as Mrs. Colbe did when she ended her poem about the champion Drum and Bugle Corps of Racine in this fashion:

*With flash of lifted bugle,
And roll of throbbing drum—
"America the Beautiful"—
Here the champions come!*



In appreciation of their work for their sponsoring V.F.W. Post, members of the Junior Girls Unit of Post 2673, Cody, Wyo., received \$25.00 check and were guests of a party given in their honor by Post members. The girls aid in Buddy Poppy sales and in all projects sponsored by the Post and Auxiliary to benefit Wyoming VA hospitals. This year they sent 1,800 "get well" cards to hospitalized veterans. Junior Girls President Helen Gillitzer is shown receiving the check from Post Commander Irvin Russell who is holding little Sandy Allen, three-year-old mascot of the Junior Girls Unit.

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NO NEED TO DIE WHILE HAVING FUN

(Continued from page 17)

Safety posts should be installed at all ponds and pools. A buoyant life preserver attached to a good length of line, plus a long pole to extend to persons in trouble, should be affixed to the post.

Actually, stagnant ponds, pools and creeks are not recommended swimming spots. For one thing, the water is not sanitary. But safety posts should be installed anyway for possible emergencies.

When it comes to boating, getting there is not always half the fun, as the travel posters claim. Quite a few weekend sailors have been known to scuttle their boats before getting them to water. Trailers with wheels out of line cause them to fishtail back and forth across the highway center line—an open invitation to disaster.

A boat, trailer and car should be well matched for size and weight. The Outboard Boating Club of America weight capacity ratings should be checked for this. A trailer rig represents extra length and weight, so ample room should be allowed to pass other cars and stop. If the automobile signal lights are obscured by the trailer, hand signals should be given. The trailer hitch and tie-downs should be checked frequently enroute and all trailers weighing more than 1,500 pounds equipped with brakes. Most states require a safety chain.

There are cases where persons have forgotten they were towing a rig and caused accidents. From a statistical standpoint, the person towing his boat to water is undergoing a greater risk than after he launches it. Motor vehicle accidents yearly reap the greatest death toll in the fatal accident parade.

Once at the water's edge it does not take a bottle of champagne to launch an outboard motor boat. Better use is made of common sense and a guide standing at the rear of the trailer to call out instructions. A sloping spot providing plenty of traction should be selected and backed into at a right angle.

Ralph Kuhli, Director of Public Safety for the National Safety Council, warns the skippers of small boats to be well prepared for emergencies.

"He should be a capable swimmer and should have training in life saving and artificial respiration," said Kuhli. "A first-aid kit should be kept aboard and no one with meager boating experience should be invited along until the operator is capable of handling his craft skillfully under all conditions."

A sudden, unexpected squall can make even a little lake dangerous, and the wash from a large craft can swamp a small boat.

"Should the boat capsize or swamp, its passengers should stay with it," said

Kuhli. "Nearly all small boats will hold several persons afloat, even though full of water or upside down. If the water is cold or rough, the passengers should tie themselves to the boat with a belt or rope. Then the boat should be paddled towards shore or the nearest help."

When someone falls overboard a life preserver, cushion, or line, should be thrown to him before the rescue. The boat should be brought about carefully and speed reduced. By the time the craft is alongside, the motor should be idling and the boat nearly still.

A person should be brought aboard from the water at the most stable section of the boat. A small child can be hauled aboard by grabbing his belt or clothing at the center of the body.

"There is a lot to boating besides owning a yachting cap," said Kuhli.

Water skiing is gaining immense popularity. Boats have become faster, motors more powerful, and the surfboard has been traded for a pair of skis.

Because skiing should never be done in less than five feet of water, a novice should improve his swimming before attempting the sport. The floatation device worn by all knowing skiers is no substitute for swimming ability.

Occasionally, through ignorance or inexperience, skiers will do things which irritate and anger others. "Cowboys" who cut too close to swimmers and fishermen and send heavy wakes against canoes, have been responsible for restrictions being placed on the sport in many areas. Such disregard of ordinary common sense and courtesy is condemned by responsible water skiers.

Skiers take plenty of spills, and the water isn't soft when hit at high speeds.

One should never ski without a floatation device. The National Safety Council recommends a vest or jacket as they will keep the skier's head out of water in case the impact leaves him breathless. Jackets that meet Coast Guard specifications are suggested.

Besides the driver, there should be another person in any craft towing skiers to act as an observer. All should know the signals to start, adjust speed, change direction, stop, and the "I am OK," sign after a spill. This is given by clasping the hands over the head.

Sharp turns should be avoided and no one should ride the gunwales or seat backs. A fallen skier should be approached from the driver's side of the boat to provide maximum visibility.

When the skier is ready to start, he should not yell "Hit it" until the rope is taut and the ski tips above water. No part of the body should be wrapped in the tow rope or put through the bridle.

Many skiing clubs fly a special flag from their motorboats. It warns other craft the boat is trailing a towline up to 75 feet long and puts them on the look out for fallen skiers.

Many drowning tragedies occur because of overloaded boats. Over-loading reduces freeboard—the distance from the water to the gunwales, or edges of the boat—and facilitates taking on water. An overloaded boat is awkward and difficult to handle. In rough water, fewer than the maximum number of passengers recommended for the craft should be taken aboard.

Slow moving barges weigh thousands of tons, need lots of room to turn, and often cannot stop in less than half-a-mile. They should be given a wide berth by small boats. A strong river current can suck a small boat under a moored ship or barge. Ship propellers and tug boat screws can suck small craft under and reduce them to kindling.

The wash of a large craft or speedboat can swamp or overturn a small boat caught broadside. Always quarter into a wave so it is taken to the right or left of the bow. Courtesy and safety demand that boats creating a large wake slow down when passing smaller craft.

In a canoe, sitting on the seats, or thwarts, makes the craft less stable. Paddlers should kneel and passengers sit on the bottom. When alone in a small boat or canoe, keep to its center.

Only one person should board or debark from a small boat at a time, preferably from the side rather than the bow or stern. Passengers should be instructed in stepping smoothly from boat to dock and vice-versa.

The Safety Council and the Red Cross are among organizations which stress the three "E's" of water safety. The first "E" is for *educating* the public in safe practices, lifesaving techniques, artificial respiration and the like.

The second "E" is for *engineering* swimming pools, boats and all water devices for maximum safety.

The third "E" is for *enforcement* of laws pertaining to water safety, such as regulations governing the operation of boats.

"You've heard of hot-rodders," said Colle. "Well, on the water their kind are called 'hot-rudders,' and they are responsible for many needless accidents. More rigid enforcement of water regulations are needed to cope with them."

Colle said that many states do not even have legislation concerning boating or other water sports, and those in existence mostly deal with water and bath house sanitation.

"A few states that do have good water regulations on the books have not provided any means of enforcing them," he said. "The two things most needed today to increase water safety are pertinent laws and regulations and their enforcement."

[The End]

V.F.W. MILLION DOLLAR PAGEANT OF DRUMS

63rd NATIONAL CONVENTION

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 10-17, 1962

\$15,000 IN CASH PRIZES

Senior Closed Class Corps

1st	\$1,200.00
2nd	750.00
3rd	550.00
4th	400.00

Junior Drum and Bugle Corps

1st	\$1,000.00	6th	\$200.00
2nd	750.00	7th	150.00
3rd	600.00	8th	100.00
4th	400.00	9th	100.00
5th	300.00	10th	100.00

Senior Bands

1st	\$1,200.00
2nd	850.00
3rd	450.00

Junior Bands

1st	\$1,000.00	4th	\$400.00
2nd	750.00	5th	300.00
3rd	500.00	6th	200.00

ADDITIONAL AWARDS

Trophies will be awarded first place winners in the Drum and Bugle Corps, Bands, and Drill Teams. Trophies and medals to first place Color Guard winners; medals to second and third place Color Guard winners. Trophies to the following: First and second place Individual Snare Drum contest (Senior and Junior); First and second place Tenor Drum Contest (Juniors only); First place Percussion Quartet (Senior and Junior); First place, Soprano, Baritone, French Horn and Bass Bugle contest (Senior and Junior).

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11

8:00 P.M.—Meeting—representatives Band Units. Contest headquarters. Hotel Leamington.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12

9:00 A.M.—Senior and Junior Bands—Inspection—Marching and Maneuvering contest. Parade Stadium.
1:00 P.M.—Senior and Junior Bands—Musical Ability. Parade Stadium.
11:00 A.M.—Drill Teams representatives, all classifications. Contest headquarters. Hotel Leamington.

HOUSING OF UNITS

For housing information write to: Chairman, V.F.W. Housing Committee, Hotel Leamington, Third Ave., 10th and 11th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

INDIVIDUAL CONTESTS

Tuesday, August 14, 9:00 A.M.—University of Minnesota campus, Cook Hall Field—These contests are open to Snare Drummers, Tenor Drums—Buglers—Percussion Quartets—Brass Quartets (Senior Active members only, and members of Junior sponsored units)—Drum Major and Majorette contests open to Men, Women, Juniors and Juveniles in Military, Strutting and Baton Twirling—Color Guard contests (sponsored Junior units, and Senior Men and Women units composed exclusively of active V.F.W. or Auxiliary members). Trophies to first place winners in this division, in addition to medals for first, second and third place winners.

ANNUAL MILITARY PARADE

Tuesday, August 14, 7:00 P.M. assembly—All units entering contests must participate in parade with at least 90 per cent of the competing personnel. Units must cover entire route in dress uniforms, and must play music while passing all reviewing stands. Trophy awarded to most colorful playing unit.

THE COMMITTEE

Members of the National Bands and Drum Corps Committee are: Anton J. Schlechta, Chairman, 6200 7th St. South, St. Petersburg 5, Fla.; William A. Halsey, 2625 Second Ave., S. Minneapolis 8, Minn.; William J. Kelley, Jr., 280 River St., Mattapan, Mass.; Damian Valentine, 2928 Ridgeway, Rockford, Ill.; James Wilson, 7506 Whittington Drive, Parma 29, Ohio.

Men's Senior Rifle Drill Teams

1st	\$300.00
2nd	250.00
3rd	200.00
4th	150.00

Ladies' Drill Teams

1st	\$250.00
2nd	150.00
3rd	100.00

Junior Boys' Rifle Drill Teams

1st	\$200.00
2nd	150.00
3rd	100.00

Junior Girls' Drill Teams

CLASS A		CLASS B	
1st	\$250.00	1st	\$125.00
2nd	200.00	2nd	75.00
3rd	100.00	3rd	50.00

MONDAY, AUGUST 13

9:00 A.M.—Final contest, Senior Men's Rifle Drill Teams—Ladies' Drill Teams—Junior Boys' Rifle Drill Teams—Junior Girls' Drill Teams—Class A and Class B, Cook Hall Field, University of Minnesota.
4:30 P.M.—Representatives meeting—Senior and Junior Drum and Bugle Corps—Color Guards—Individual and Quartet contests Bugles—Drums—Drum Majors and Majorettes. Contest headquarters. Hotel Leamington.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14

9:00 A.M.—Cook Hall Field, University of Minnesota. Campus inspection—Senior and Junior Drum and Bugle Corps—Individual and Quartet contest—Bugles—Drums (Seniors & Juniors) Color Guard contests—all classes, Drum Major and Majorette contests in all classifications.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15

9:00 A.M.—Preliminary contests—Senior and Junior Drum and Bugle Corps. Parade Stadium.
7:00 P.M.—Finals—Million Dollar Pageant of Drums. Parade Stadium.

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This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H®. Ask for it at all drug counters.

Missile Display Gift of V.F.W.

(Continued from page 31)

The Pershing is the largest of the three on display. It is a compact and efficient version of the giant Redstone which it will supplement and eventually replace. Its range is classified, but greater than that of the Redstone which is effective within 200 miles. Pershing is the Army's artillery missile of longest range but is not an intercontinental ballistic type-ICBM. It is 34 feet in length and has the finest flight test record of any missile launched at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Extremely accurate, the Pershing gives the Army its most powerful artillery weapon in history. It is given field mobility by the Transporter-Erector-Launcher, a long weapons carrier with a tank-like tread turned by 10 wheels. Similar in appearance to a huge bullet, the Pershing is transported efficiently by the T-E-L in a horizontal position. It is tilted skyward to the proper angle for firing by the carrier's hydraulic erector.

The Lacrosse missile is operational and already deployed in strategic areas throughout the world. Its swept wings and movable tail fins give it an appearance much like that of a small jet aircraft. The wings and fins snap into slots in its 19½-foot-long fuselage to control pitch, yaw and roll. It can be launched from a military vehicle as small as a 2½-ton truck and is carted about in a simple tube and rail launching assembly. An automatic checker gives the operator a visual "go" or "no go" signal to indicate if the missile is ready for firing.

The Lacrosse was developed largely for its versatility. In limited war it can attack and destroy targets within a 20-mile radius with accuracy. A measure of destructive power appropriate for the target is carried by the Lacrosse which, like the Pershing, can be armed with either a conventional or nuclear warhead. This feature makes it highly suitable for either limited or all-out warfare.

The Bullpup is the smallest of the three missiles presented the citizenry of Orlando by the V.F.W. It is an air-to-surface missile and its launching employs dive-bombing technique.

Impervious to conventional flak bursts at an extremely high altitude, the Bullpup armed aircraft is pointed at the target in a shallow dive. On target, the pilot flips a toggle switch to select one of his missiles, and fires. The missile streaks ahead of the aircraft and the pilot guides it to its target by radio impulses. Compensations can thus be made in flight to keep Bullpup on a collision course with a moving target.

To tremendously enlarge its destructive capabilities, a Bullpup equipped with a nuclear warhead is currently being developed. Because the Bullpup's efficiency and reliability has been proven, it may become a standard Free World weapon. In addition, the Army is contemplating adding it to its missile arsenal, as the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force have already done.

[The End]

Reunions

Because of publication closing date schedules, V.F.W. Magazine must receive notices of forthcoming reunions at least 90 days in advance of the actual reunion dates. To avoid errors, all material should be either printed plainly or typed. These notices are published free of charge as space conditions permit.

ARMY

- 1st Gas Reg. (WWI)—Oct. 5-7, Boston, Mass. Write Howard C. O'Brien, 1 St. Botolph St., Boston 16, Mass.
- 1st Spec. Serv. Force—Aug. 16-18, MacDonald Hotel, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Write John Izatt, 12908 - 93rd St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- 3rd Inf. Div.—July 12-14, Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. Write James Webster, 3731 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia 40, Pa.
- 3rd Ind. Inf. (WWI)—July 29, V.F.W. Post 1167, South Bend, Ind. Write Bob Vermande, 51558 Pond, South Bend 17, Ind.
- 6th Engr. (WWI)—Aug. 17-19, Maj. Gen. Edmund L. Daley Memorial Hall, 2122 O'Day Rd., Fort Wayne, Ind. Write Eric A. Scott, 2122 O'Day Rd., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 11th F. A. (WWI-WWII-Korea)—Sept. 1-3, Necho-Allen Hotel, Pottsville, Pa. Write R. J. Summers, 84 Ampere Parkway, E. Orange, N. J.
- 13th C. A.—Oct. 13, American Legion Home, Oneonta, N. Y. Write Glenn C. Hess, R. 2, Verplank Rd., Clay, N. Y.
- 34th Inf. Div.—Sept. 7-9, Roosevelt Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Write C. Vernon Johnson, 1111 Center Point Rd., N. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 37th Div.—Aug. 31-Sept. 3, Nationwide Inn, Columbus, Ohio. Write Jack R. McGuire, 21 W. Broad St., Rm. 1101 Columbus 15, Ohio.
- 44th Bomb Gp.—Oct. Those interested, write—Edward Bobrick, Hotel Wellington, Asbury Park, N. J.
- 50th Reg., C.A.C. (WWI)—Sept. 2, Booth Memorial Park, Stratford, Conn. Write John Buckley, 17 Knoll Pl., Bridgeport, Conn.
- 62nd (AAA), Btry. B—Sept. 1-3, Rochester, N. Y. Write Morton Fink, 1370 Norton St., Rochester 21, N. Y.
- 62nd Armd. F.A. Bn.—Aug. 17-18, Amarillo, Texas. Write Ted Hester, 901 W. Ave. F., Lovington, New Mex.
- 63rd Inf. Div.—July 27-29, Hotel Sheraton, Chicago, Ill. Write Edward J. Sullivan, 50 Beecher Ave., Waterbury 5, Conn.
- 75th Div.—Aug. 9-12, Barcelona Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. Write Al Drasdo, 1226 Druid Circle Dr., Lake Wales, Fla.
- 82nd Inf. Div.—Aug. 16-18, Hotel Ambassador, Atlantic City, N. J. Write Harry Lockwood, 43 Oakland Ave., Jersey City 6, N. J.
- 84th Inf. Div.—Aug. 27-29, Statler Hilton Hotel, Boston, Mass. Write Lee C. Allen, P. O. Box 141, Canton 1, Ohio.
- 87th Inf. Div.—Sept. 21-23, Detroit, Mich. Write Jack M. Dalton, 4095 S.O.M. Center Rd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio.
- 98th Chem. Composite Co.—Aug. 11, Detroit, Mich. Write Earl F. Wickman, 516 Virginia, Alma, Mich.
- 103rd Q. M., 28th Div., Co. E and 728 Ord. Co.—Aug. 15, Gettysburg, Pa. Write Samuel T. Kessel, R. 3, Gettysburg, Pa.
- 107th Machine Gun Bn., 28th Div. (WWI)—Sept. 29, V.F.W. Post 1532, Sunbury, Pa. Write Clarence L. Collins, 1022 Susq. Ave., Sunbury, Pa.
- 109th Engr. 34th Div. (WWI)—Oct. 6-7, Falls City, Neb. Write E. W. Rockwell, 1815 Avenue E, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- 110th Inf., 28th Div., Co. K (Korea)—Sept. 1-3, National Guard Armory, Waynesburg, Pa. Write Leonard T. Katchmark, 270 W. Greene St., Waynesburg, Pa.
- 114th Field Sig. Bn. (WWI)—Oct. 5-7, Alexandria, La. Write W. F. Worrell, P. O. Box 154, Ruston, La.
- 123rd F. A., Btry. F & 223rd F. A., Btry. C—Aug. 18, Alton-Woodrider Sportsmen's Club, Alton, Ill. Write Larry Autery, R. 1, Godfrey, Ill.
- 137th F. A. (WWI)—July 29, V.F.W. Post 1167, South Bend, Ind. Write Bob Vermande, 51558 Pond, South Bend 17, Ind.
- 142nd Inf., 36th Div., Co. H (WWI)—Oct. 6-7, Childress, Texas. Write Harry I. Boothe, 219 W. Second St., Quanah, Texas.
- 213th (AAA) Gun Bn.—Sept. 1, Mountain Crest Grove, Mountainville, Pa. Write Joseph R. Sedlock, 1324 High St., Bethlehem, Pa.
- 283rd Engr. Combat Bn.—Sept. 1-3, Town House Motel, Mobile, Ala. Write Wilson C. Turk, 77 Etheridge St., Mobile, Ala.
- 304th Inf. Reg., 76th Div.—Aug. 10-11, Hotel Edison, New York, N. Y. Write Pincus Ettinger, 369 E. 149th St., Bronx 55, N. Y.
- 309th Engr.—Aug. 23-25, Hotel Continental, Indianapolis, Ind. Write George Stoner, P. O. Box 52, Manchester, Tenn.
- 314th Inf. (WWI)—Sept. 28-30, Hotel Americus, Allentown, Pa. Write Thomas J. Hamilton, 1015 Beech Ave., Glenolden, Pa.
- 315th Inf., 79th Div.—Aug. 31-Sept. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa. Write H. (Pop) McGivern, 910 Roosevelt Rd., Pittsburgh 2, Pa.
- 316th Inf.—Sept. 28-30, Hotel Abraham Lincoln, Reading, Pa. Write Ray Cullen, P. O. Box 1303, Philadelphia 5, Pa.
- 319th Field Sig. Bn. (WWI)—Sept. 2, V.F.W.

Wins National Award for Service to Handicapped

● Myrton Emmons, a V.F.W. member who served with the Navy in the Pacific during World War II, has been named a Rockwell National Public Service Award winner. He is a member of Post 7298, Trenton, N.J.



Myrton Emmons

Emmons, who drives a taxicab in the Trenton, N.J. area, has for seven years been active in helping to rehabilitate victims of multiple sclerosis. In addition to helping dress sclerosis patients before driving them to their destination, Emmons has entertained some of them in his home and assisted the office staff in the local chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. He has also participated in numerous activities for the benefit of victims of the disease in the Central New Jersey area.

As a winner of one of five awards presented annually by the Rockwell Manufacturing Company, Emmons will receive a U.S. Savings bond and a parchment certificate of merit.

- Post 436, 5 miles south of Akron, Ohio, on R. 8. Write J. W. Robe, 605 S. River St., Newcomers-town, Ohio.
- 332nd Reg. (WWI)—Sept. 1-2, Canton, Ohio. Write George J. Pontius, 220, 37th St., N.W., Canton 9, Ohio.
- 346th Harbor Craft Co.—Those interested, write Delton A. Dinger, Box 325, Long Beach, Wash.
- 389th (AAA) Bn.—Aug. 18, Those interested, write Marshall Deadmon, 206 N. Beauer St., Landis, N. C.
- 705th Ord. (LM) Co., 5th Inf. Div.—July 22, Nelson Park, Decatur, Ill. Write Robert S. Harmon, 4243 S. Scoville Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
- 724th Ry. Opp. Bn.—Aug. 3-5, Hotel Jefferson, Atlantic City, N. J. Write James O. Williams, 316 Wynnewood Rd., Trenton 8, N. J.
- 758th Engr. Parts Supply Co.—Aug. 2-4, Lansing, Mich. Write Howard L. Dunlap, 816 Prospect, Lansing 12, Mich.
- 828th Bomb Sqd.—Aug. 18-19, Toledo, Ohio. Write William H. Schoultz, P. O. Box 435, Newton Falls, Ohio.
- 840th Aero Sqd. (WWI)—Sept. 1-3, Pittsburgh, Pa. Write Joseph D. Smith, Sr., 200 N. Houcks Rd., Harrisburg, Pa.
- 8140th Ord. Maint. Co. (AA)—Aug. 5, Hubbard Woods, Ill., southwest of Chicago on R. 45. Write D. R. Arvidson, 111 N. Market St., Champaign, Ill.
- Polar Bear Assn. (WWI)—910th F. A., 310th Medics, Co. C, 310th Engr., Co. C, Aug. 10-12, Manger Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. Write Jackson L. Hand, 1802 S. Second St., Salisbury, N. C.
- Retreads (WWI-WWII)—Sept. 14-16, NCO Club, West Point, N. Y. Write Col. Oliver J. Troster, 92 Franklin Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

NAVY

- 19th NCB—Oct. 12-14, New York, N. Y. Write Herbert McCallen, 655 E. 14th St., New York 9, N. Y.
- 97th & 108th NCB—Sept. 1-3, Tulsa, Okla. Write Elmo W. Tanner, 333 E. 10th St., Claremore, Okla.
- USS Baham (AG-71)—Sept. 1-3, Hotel Sherwyn, Pittsburgh, Pa. Write Howard P. Sherrets, 127 N. 12th St., Coshocton, Ohio.
- USS Memphis & USS Castine—Aug. 27-30, Hotel Heidelberg, Jackson, Miss. Write Tom D. Wallace, 4304 W. Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.
- USS Thomas Jefferson (APA 59)—Sept. 1, Statler Hilton Hotel, Boston, Mass. Write Clifford Phelan, 25 Esterbrook Rd., Lexington 73, Mass.
- Mag 25 & Scat Vets.—Sept. 1-3 Holiday Inn, Gatlinburg, Tenn. Write Robert J. Biggane, Box 88, Canjoharie, N. Y.
- 12th Defense Bn.—Aug. 17-19, Hotel Ambassador, Washington, D. C. Write Joseph Urban, 697 S. Franklin St., Palmyra, Pa.



To avoid errors, material submitted for publication in this column should be either printed or typed. These notices are published free of charge for members just as soon as space conditions permit.

ARMY

8th Inf., 8th Div., Hdqrs. Co., Reg. Band (WWI)—To establish claim, would like to contact anyone who served with me in France.—F. A. (Pop) Showalter, 20 G St., S. E., Auburn, Wash.

24th Cav. Recon. Sq., Co. F—Would like to hear from former members.—Robert L. Dixon, 234 Oakland Ave., Oakland 11, Calif.

27th Inf., 28th Div. (Korea)—Wish to hear from Clinton A. Cobb formerly of Missouri, who served with me in Japan and Korea.—Jack E. Ward, 153 Archer Ave., Jackson, Miss.

32nd Inf., 7th Div., Co. A (Korea)—To establish service-connected claim for Carl J. Clubb, need to hear from veterans remembering his head injury during 1952 summer, especially Cpl. Covault. George E. Isenhardt, Service Officer, V.F.W. Post 9304, P. O. Box 144, Silt, Colo.

47th Armd. Bn., Co. A—Seeking whereabouts of brother, John A. Lewis formerly of Post Carza County, Texas.—Mrs. Cecil Hurley, St. Elmo, R. 2, Chattanooga, Tenn.

57th Art., Btry. B—Need to contact those who served with Sgt. Don Rowe at Okinawa in 1945, especially Lt. Carlson and W. C. Landreth.—John E. Klotzbach, Dept. Service Officer, Veterans Administration, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

85th Recon. Troop B—Would like to hear from those who served with me.—Sam Sumner, P. O. Box 71, Elfers, Fla.

87th Inf. Div.—Those wanting to join association, receive newspaper or interested in division history, write.—Jack M. Dalton, 4095 S.O.M. Center Rd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

91st F. A. Bn., 1st Armd. Div., Btry. A—Would like to hear from buddies who served with me, especially Anthony Astolfi and Clebourne Odom.—Henry A. Myers, 619 Liberty Dr., Thomasville, N. C.

112th Inf., 28th Inf. Div.—In order to establish claim for injuries, need to hear from anyone who served in Schmidts, Germany, or was in POW camp with me.—Archie Neil, 204 Rice Blvd., Fairborn, Ohio.

119th Med. Bn., 44th Div., Co. A—Anyone knowing whereabouts of Capt. Shasky who was stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash., 1943, please write.—Lloyd L. Boatwright, Service Officer, 325 Fair Park, Henderson, Texas.

123rd Q. M. Bakery Co., 156th Hdqrs., 6th Army—To establish claim, would like to hear from those who served with me in the Philippines and New Guinea.—Robert D. Harris, R. 2, Box 49, Chanute, Kansas.

131st or 315th Station Hosp.—To establish claim, would like to hear from those who served with me from 1943-44 in England, especially Lester C. Dill, Charlie Halliday, Lenard N. Morey, Hillard Rhodes, Stewart McCheratie, James Bundy, Ralph L. Crismon and James Dolon.—Harold Krummel, 13061 Norria Ave., Sylmar, Calif.

149th Bn., 90th Inf., I.R.T.C.—Need to contact Claude M. Owens, a buddy in training with me at Camp Hood, Texas.—Vernon R. Watterson, General Delivery, Bridgeport, Calif.

350th Inf. Reg., Med. Tank Co.—Would like to hear from former buddies who served with me 1949-1952 in Austria—Alfred D. Ramirez, R. 1, Box 229, Winterhaven, Calif.

429th Bomber Sq.—Would like to hear from those serving with M/Sgt. Edward A. Sebastian, to establish claim—Mrs. Emma V. Sebastian, 220 W. Ridge St., Marquette, Mich.

512th F. A. Bn.—Would like to contact Lt. Joseph Sarama of Pennsylvania.—Michael F. Delico, 90 Lamphere Rd., Mystic, Conn.

832nd Sig. Bn.—To establish claim, would like to hear from men aboard when torpedoed in Straits of Mindoro in 1944, especially Eddie Freche, David Benda and Sgt. Maybry.—Norman Hanna, 3200 Poplar St., Cairo, Ill.

1103rd Engr., Gp. C—Would like to locate former members who remember me becoming unconscious on guard duty at Luxembourg.—John E. Grisil, 2 Orstan Ct., Parsippany, N. J.

AST-FS (8604)—Need to contact men who served with John C. Bryant of Maine, especially Robert Kendic, Pa.; Donald Greswold, Pa.; and Donald Frederick Zywasli, N. Y.—Stanley E. Johnson, Dept. Service Officer, P. O. Box 311, Togus, Maine.

Fort McClellan—Would like to contact Maj. John Bush, medical officer in 1948.—Larry White, Box 552, Guin, Ala.

A.E.F., Siberia (WWI)—Would like to hear from all veterans in regard to forming Last Man's Club. Give name, address, outfit and serial number. Send stamped self-address No. 10 envelope for reply.—L. A. McQuiddy, 6034 S. LaBrea Ave. Los Angeles 56, Calif.

Information—In order to establish service-connected claim, need to contact Lt. J. G. Short, Charles Welborne, R. Burns, Jack Doty of Ind., William Pitney and Warren Matthews.—Carlton Miller Wilson, Box 134, Cave Creek, Ariz.

Information—Would like to learn whereabouts of Jimmy Rosemond, Los Angeles, whose last address in the U. S. Army was Headquarters, Delta Base.—G. Bourgeois, 199 Perelle Blvd., Paris 17, France.

NAVY

LSD (15)—To establish claim, would like to hear from men aboard when torpedoed in Straits of Mindoro in 1944, especially a medic named Art.—Norman Hanna, 3200 Poplar St., Cairo, Ill.

USS Panther (WWI)—Would like to hear from former buddies, especially Frank Steckels and Ralph Santher.—Oscar (Johnnie) M. Johnson, 1509 - 10th St., Menomonee, Wis.

USS (YMS 219)—Would like to contact Carl Elliot, formerly of Coleman, Texas.—Fred L. Lutz, P. O. Box 405, Grapeview, Wash.

Information—Would like to hear from those in the Navy who saw action in Nicaragua during 1925-27.—Gerald Johnson, Maupin Star Route, Cow Canyon, Oreg.

MEN PAST 40

Afflicted With Getting Up Nights, Pains in Back, Hips, Legs, Nervousness, Tiredness.

If you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be due to Glandular Inflammation. A constitutional Disease for which it is futile for sufferers to try to treat themselves at home.

To men of middle age or past this type of inflammation occurs frequently. It is often accompanied by despondency, emotional upset and other mental and nervous reactions. Neglect of such Inflammation causes men to lose their vigor, grow old prematurely and often leads to incurable conditions.

Most men, if treatment is taken in time, can be successfully NON-SURGICALLY treated for Glandular Inflammation. If the condition is aggravated by lack of treatment, surgery may be the only chance.

NON-SURGICAL TREATMENTS

The NON-SURGICAL New Type treatments used at the Excelsior Medical Clinic are the result of discoveries in recent years of new techniques and drugs plus over 20 years research by scientific technologists and Doctors.

Men from all walks of life and from over 1,000 communities have been successfully treated here at Excelsior Springs. They found soothing and comforting relief and new health in life.

EXAMINATION AT LOW COST

When you arrive at the clinic, our doctors—who have years of experience in this field—make a complete examination. Your condition is frankly explained and then you decide if you will take the treatments needed. Our treatments are so mild, hospitalization is not required.

Write Today For Our

Our New Free Book gives facts that may save you painful, expensive surgery. Tells HOW and Explains WHY NON-SURGICAL treatment methods are so successful today. Write today. No obligation.

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Are often associated with Glandular Inflammation. We can treat these disorders for you at the same time we treat Glandular Inflammation.

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Is also amenable to a mild non-surgical treatment that we have developed. Full details of this treatment are given in our Free Book.



Joining members of Post 7119, Indianapolis, Ind., in ground-breaking ceremonies for their new \$40,000 Post home was U.S. Representative and Past V.F.W. Commander-in-Chief Richard L. Roudebush (fourth from right). Pictured, left to right: Commander James Armstrong, 11th District, Dept. of Indiana; Past Post Commander Charles Campbell, Junior Vice Commander William Warren, 11th District; President Mary Warren, Auxiliary to Post 7119; A. C. Brown, the building contractor; Post Commander Jack McCool, Congressman Roudebush, Harold Henke, Post Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee; Past Auxiliary President Margaret Bocian, and Senior Vice Commander Julian Baugh, 11th District. The tank belongs to Post 7119. It serves as a Post war memorial.



Just Not Worth It

A little boy went into a country drug-store one afternoon.

"I want five cents' worth of asafetida," he said.

The druggist got a ladder, climbed up to the top shelf, got the asafetida, brought it down, wrapped it up and gave it to him.

"Charge it," instructed the kid.

"What's your name?" asked the druggist.

"Moselzlski."

"Here," said the druggist handing him the small package, "I'll be darned if I'm going to write 'Moselzlski' and 'asafetida' for a nickel!"

—J. J. Kelley

Different for Them

"What's the best way to teach a girl to swim?" asked Bud.

"That requires technique," answered Bob. "First you put your left arm around her waist. Then you gently take her left hand and . . ."

"She's my sister," said Bud.

"Oh—push her off the dock."—

—N. J. Jol. American

Count Your Change

Two counterfeiters with a talented but stupid engraver found themselves with a large quantity of almost-perfect bills on their hands. The trouble was, they were all \$18 bills. The crooks decided to go far back into the hill country to dispose of the bills because "nobody up there sees much money." Deep in the mountains, they flashed one on a crossroads storekeeper and talked him into changing it.

"How do you want it?" he asked. "Would two sevens and a four be all right?"

—Railway Clerk

Sure Fire Way

"How," asked the client, "can I get this message to every married woman?"

"Very simple," answered the publicity man. "We just address letters to every married man and mark them all 'Personal'."

—Woodmen of the World Mag.

Still Spinning

A woman approached the pearly gates and spoke to Saint Peter. "Do you know if my husband is here? His name is Smith."

"Lady, we have lots of them here, you'll have to be more specific."

"Joe Smith."

"Lotsa those too, you'll have to have more identification."

"Well, when he died he said that if I was ever untrue to him, he'd turn over in his grave."

"Oh, you mean 'Pinwheel Smith'."

—C. Kennedy

Trust Each Other

An elderly farmer wrote to a mail order house as follows: "Please send me one of the gasoline engines you show on page 787, and if it's any good, I'll send you a check."

In time he received the following reply: "Please send check. If it's any good, we'll send the engine."

—Lion



Beauty Lures Brawn

A very attractive young woman sat in her stalled automobile on a busy street, out of gasoline. Before long, two young stalwarts volunteered to push the car to a filling station while she drove. After they had shoved the car under a broiling sun what seemed a long distance, one looked up to notice she had just steered past a gasoline station.

"Why didn't you turn into that one," he called, exhausted.

"Oh," said the lovely woman, "I never go there. They don't give trading stamps."

—The Lion

Better Than Diet

"I simply can't stand my husband's nasty disposition," wept the young bride. "Why, he's made me so jittery that I'm losing weight."

"Then why don't you leave him?" asked her aunt.

"Oh, I'm going to," the bride smiled through her tears. "I'm just waiting until I get down to 120 pounds."

—Healthways

No Problem

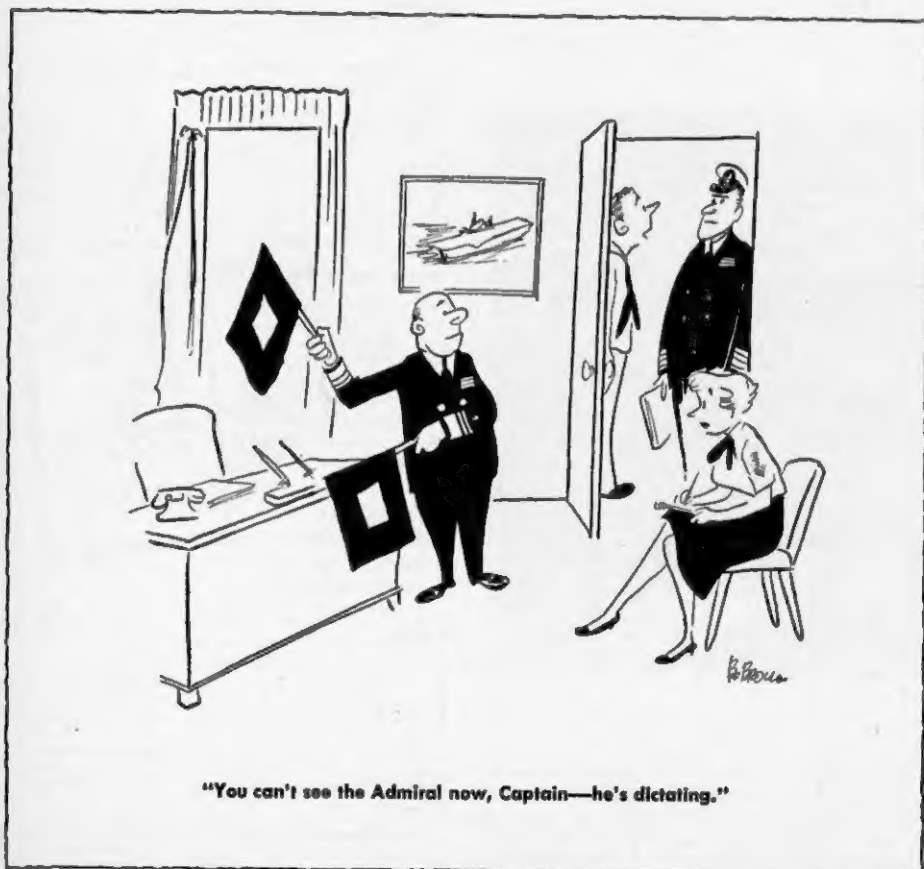
A woman was worried about her husband who had become increasingly irritable, and she went to discuss the problem with the family doctor.

"Well now," the doctor said, "just what seems to be the matter with your husband?"

"It seems to me," the wife said, "that he's worrying about money."

"Oh, that's not serious," the doctor assured her. "I'm certain I can relieve him of that."

—Gould News, K.C., Mo.





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a
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means
a lot...

you get **L**ots **M**ore from **L&M**



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more flavor in the smoke

more taste through the filter

It's the rich-flavor leaf that does it!



There's more rich-flavor leaf among L&M's choice tobaccos — actually more of this longer-aged, extra-cured leaf than even in some unfiltered cigarettes. And with L&M's modern filter—the Miracle Tip—only pure white touches your lips. Get lots more from L&M—the filter cigarette for people who really like to smoke.